The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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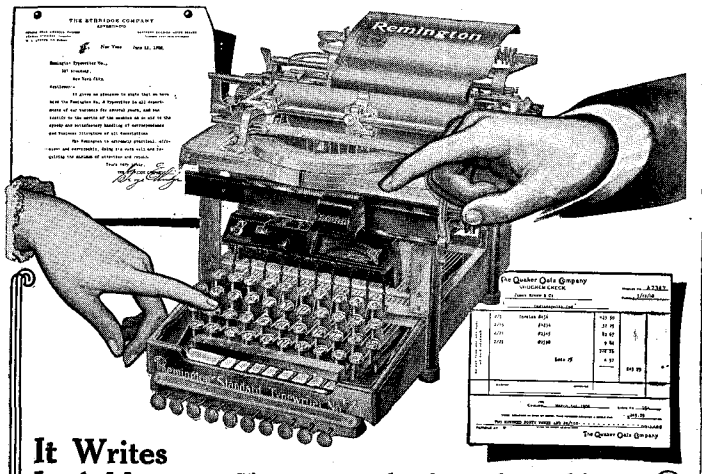

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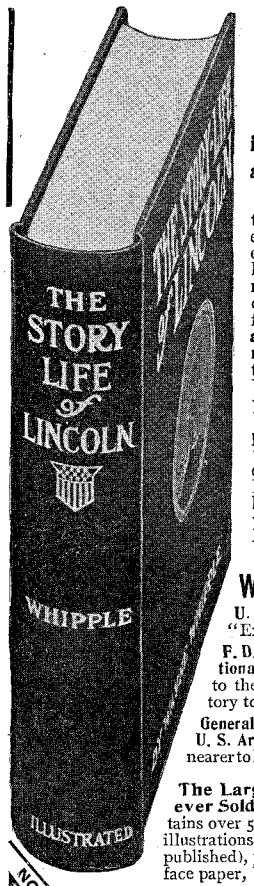

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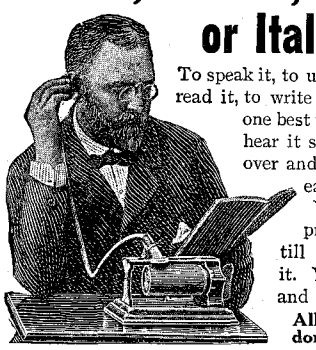

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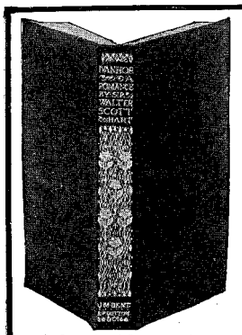

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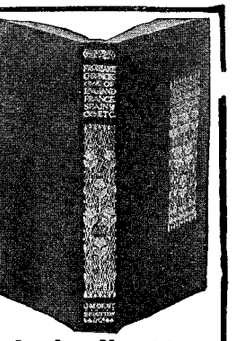

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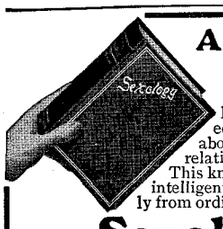

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

OPENING WITH HOT SHOT

LAST week the political skirmishing came to a close and the opposing forces joined battle all along the line. The first sign that the heavy artillery had come into action was the publication of the President's letter virtually repudiating Mr. Bryan's claim to be the heir to the "Roosevelt policies." This led to a spirited exchange of hot shot between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft, in the course of which the former was accused of trying to escape from his record, and the latter of wandering from his platform and "dodging the issues." Mr. Taft speaks of the adroitness acquired by his opponent "in a twelve years' hunt for an issue on which he can be elected President." In return Mr. Bryan hints that Mr. Taft was more soft-hearted than he should have been toward favor-seeking corporations in the Philippines.

Evidently the beginning of the whole matter was Mr. Bryan's recent claim that he, rather than Mr. Taft, was logically the man to carry on the work of reform begun by Mr. Roosevelt. "The President has tried to bequeath certain reforms to the Republican candidate," said Mr. Bryan, "but I am next of blood in the reform business, and they come to me." Then he went on to say that it wasn't so much a legacy as a restitution, since the reforms in question were his originally—in short, that he "was not only the heir apparent, but the parent." Thereupon the President lost no time in inditing a letter to Conrad Kohrs, of Montana—and incidentally to the American people—which leaves no doubt as to who he regards as his heir. Of Mr. Taft he writes: "There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine." To quote further:

"I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft, and in seeing him backed by a majority in both Houses of Congress, which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been Governor of New York and President, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the national interest and honor, both within our own borders and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. . . . . .

"It is not possible in the space of this letter to discuss all the many and infinitely varied questions of moment with which Mr. Taft as President would have to deal; let him be judged by what he has himself done and by what the Administration, in which he has played so conspicuous a part, has done."

In this letter the President goes on to discuss Mr. Taft's attitude toward organized capital and organized labor. Of the former, as represented by the railroads, he says in part: "Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the railroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads." Of labor—which Mr. Gompers and others assert is incurably hostile to Taft—he writes: "If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft, it is the body of wage-workers of the country." If as a judge he incurred the displeasure of labor by his use of injunctions, he has also "incurred the bitter hostility of foolish and bigoted reactionaries by his frank criticism of the abuse of the power of injunction in labor disputes, and he is pledged to do all he can to put a stop to the abuses in the exercise of the power of injunction."

Moreover, it was a decision of Judge Taft's which "for the first time gave full vitality to the principles of the employers' liability for injuries done workmen." As to his issuance of injunctions while on the bench, the President is "content to rest his case on these very injunctions." Thus:

"I ask that every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization read these injunctions for himself.

"If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them, and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practises of every responsible labor organization. No responsible organization would now hesit te to condemn the abuses against which Judge Taft's injunctions were aimed. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wage-workers, for employers, for the general public, for they rest on the principles of fair dealing for all, of even-handed justice for all. . . . . .

"Judge Taft was a leader, a pioneer, while on the bench, in the effort to get justice for the wage-worker, in jealous championship of his rights; and all upright and far-sighted laboring men should hold it to his credit that at the same time he fearlessly stood against the abuses of labor, just as he fearlessly stood against the abuses of capital."

Mr. Taft, continues the President, "can always be trusted to do a little better than his word." As to other characteristics which fit him for the Presidency, we read:

"The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he can not perform; that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions.

"In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn

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of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the opprest, he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical of the very highest type, and a kindly generosity of nature which makes him feel that all of his fellow countrymen are in very truth his friends and brothers, that their interests are his, and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in their service. . . . . .

"On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judge; wisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make a great President."

Mr. Bryan is answered but not mentioned in this letter. "Mr. Bryan has lost another legacy suit," comments the New York *Tribune* (Rep.); and it is generally agreed by Republican and independent papers that his daring bid for Republican support as the logical inheritor of the Roosevelt reforms has been robbed of much

THINK IT OVER.

A simple lesson in subtraction.

—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

of its effectiveness. Mr. Roosevelt's letter "is a complete answer to the ridiculous Bryan claim to the heirship of the Roosevelt policies," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "brother Charlie's" paper. But it is chiefly important, according to the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), as evidence that Mr. Bryan's claims to the heirship were taken seriously in some sections, especially in the Middle West. "If Rooseveltism is still the political touchstone there," adds *The Herald*, "the President's indorsement of Mr. Taft should be sufficient." It will be especially helpful to Mr. Taft's candidacy in the Far West as well as in the Middle West, predicts the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). Nothing can make the President's "splendid indorsement" of Mr. Taft anything less than "a great and far-reaching force affecting profoundly the course of the campaign," says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the loyalest of the Roosevelt papers, remarks: "It is the ballot of the 'conscience voter' that elects Presidents; and this letter is the needed call to such citizens from the citizen they trust more than any other man alive." Similar views are exprest with varying degrees of enthusiasm by most of the Republican papers, among them the Philadelphia *Press*, the Springfield *Union*, *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the Baltimore *American*. The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, thinks the dispute over the inheritance of the "Roosevelt policies" a silly one, since the American people "are about the business of selecting, not a proxy, but a President."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) remarks that the Roosevelt policies, measured by what they have achieved, do not form such a dazzling inheritance after all. To quote:

"The policy of fining large corporations for violation of the law, instead of putting their officers (through whom alone they can act) in jail, received a severe setback when the Standard-Oil fine was set aside. The policy embodied in the commodities clause of the Hepburn Rate Bill got a terrible jolt when the Federal Court of Appeals declared that the clause was unconstitutional. And finally we would remind the people that not one trust has really been 'busted.' It is even intimated that the Government has found it impossible to interfere in any way with Mr. Harriman's operations in the Far West."

This retort makes its appearance in the Democratic press also, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* adding the following details to the indictment:

"Under Roosevelt the cost of living outstript the price of labor so far that the man on a salary has found the problem of making buckle and tongue meet a hard thing.

"And did this increased cost in living go to the producer of the things on which we live?

"Beef costs more than ever before, but the cattle-grower has benefited little by the advance. The profit has gone to the trust.

"Last fall the price of live cattle and hogs went down, down, down, but the price of meat to the consumer and small dealer remained at the high figure. The Beef Trust cut the fat both ways.

"Under Roosevelt, Kentucky saw the Tobacco Trust kill competition and then send the price of tobacco down until it was sold below cost, and the producer could either accept that figure or starve.

"A man confronted with starvation is not going to die without a struggle, and the Night Rider began his work."

In the main, however, the independent press regard the letter as a "hard jolt" for Bryan. This seems to be the opinion of the Washington *Times*, the Baltimore *News*, the Washington *Star*, and the Springfield *Republican*. Says *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.):

"Between the last words of Grover Cleveland in which he indicated that it was the duty of conservative Democrats to support Mr. Taft, and the letter of President Roosevelt in which he practically tells the progressive Republicans that it is their duty to support Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan has much to talk about during his trip in New York State."

Many Democratic papers, on the other hand, dwell upon the theory that the writing of such a letter means that "the Bryan scare" had reached Oyster Bay. This is the view taken by the Philadelphia *Record* and the Buffalo *Times*, owned by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says:

"Roosevelt on the stump would be a death-bed confession that Taft is in a desperate plight. Roosevelt writing private letters with the view of having them exploited means pretty much the same thing. And that is all there is to the amusing light comedy of 'The Illumination of Conrad Kohrs.'"

From Mr. Bryan himself the President's letter has drawn a vigorous counter-attack upon Taft, accusing him of being at odds with his platform, and challenging him to define his position. As to the trust question, says Mr. Bryan in the course of an interview: "There are more trusts in the country to-day than there were when Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, and Mr. Taft favors a weakening rather than a strengthening of the antitrust law, for he has advocated an amendment that will limit the operation of the law to unreasonable restraint of trade." And he adds: "A few plain, simple sentences from Mr. Taft will be worth more than the eulogy that the President pronounced."

Mr. Taft responds immediately with "a few plain sentences," and the party papers take up the cudgels joyously on both sides. Says Mr. Taft, in part:

"In my notification speech, and in other speeches made since, I attempted to make clear my position on all the issues of the campaign. If Mr. Bryan has been unable to understand them I can

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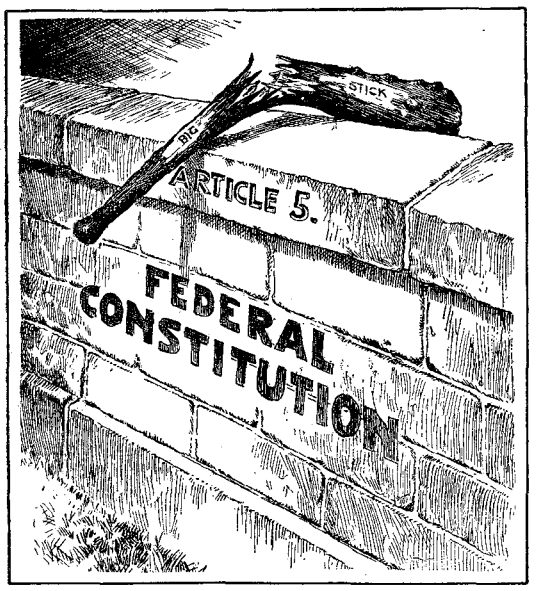

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SAWING UP THE BIG STICK. —Rogers in the Harrisburg *Patriot*.

THE COURTS AND THE BIG STICK.

not make them clear. I stand on my record in office and what I have said. Mr. Bryan should devote a little time to his own record, from which he seems to be struggling to separate himself with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years' hunt for an issue on which he can be elected President. The readiness with which Mr. Bryan in successive Presidential campaigns passes from one paramount issue to another shows that the chief consideration which has affected his selection of an issue has been its plausibility in attracting votes. . . . He does not now say whether he is still in favor of the free coinage of silver."

To the charge of changeableness Mr. Bryan replies that "the money question has been taken out of politics because the unexpected discoveries of gold have given the increase which was demanded by the Republican party as well as by the Democratic party." As to government ownership of railroads, Mr. Bryan says:

"On the railroad question he has exprest himself as strongly as I have. He has said and the President also has said that government ownership will follow if the railroads prevent regulation. I have said the same thing. I do not desire government ownership. I hope that the railroads will permit regulation. Our position only differs in that he has more faith than I have in the willingness of the railroads to be regulated; but we agree that the subject of ownership is one that can not be determined until effective regulation has been tried, so that ownership is not an issue, and I have never sought to make it an issue."

For the rest, Mr. Bryan claims that Mr. Taft is only now recognizing the necessity of reforms which Mr. Bryan advocated many years ago, among these being tariff reform, the popular election of Senators, the income tax, and Filipino independence.

"A very good start indeed toward a brisk campaign," exclaims the Washington *Post* (Ind.). Slipping, in its enthusiasm, into a somewhat mixt metaphor of arena and prize-ring, the same paper goes on to say:

"The voters are the audience—they are not the gladiators. But just as soon as Mr. Taft rises and smites Mr. Bryan, and receives in return a jolt that shakes his rotundity, the apathy of the voters will disappear. It is human nature to take sides. Some of the voters will begin to see great fighting qualities in the Nebraska Whirlwind. Others will perceive that the Ohio Mastodon does wonderful footwork for a heavy weight. Enthusiasm will rise as the combatants skirmish toward a clinch. It will be at fever heat when they begin the delivery of real short-arm punches. . . . . .

"Get busy, gentlemen. The people are all present, the match is even, the prize is great. Let the fight be fast and furious, but fair, and may the best man win."

MR. OLNEY OUT FOR BRYAN

AS the vote of the "Cleveland Democrats" on November 3 will not only be an interesting, but a very important, and perhaps a decisive, factor in the result, the declaration of Richard Olney for Bryan comes as something of a shock to those Republicans who were reckoning this vote as solid for Taft. Mr. Olney's letter will, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "appeal strongly to voters who, disgruntled by Rooseveltism and the Taft succession, want to persuade themselves that a vote cast for Bryan would do no harm." Furthermore, says *The Transcript*, "if the Bryanites are to make serious efforts to carry New York, as their latest harmony program may indicate, his letter should prove a substantial contribution to their cause." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) regards it as now clear "that Mr. Taft has nothing in the way of support to expect from conservative Democrats," and goes on to say:

"Here and there an individual may doubtless be found who still argues as if the issues of twelve years ago were the issues of to-day, but such examples of belated and stagnant intelligence are few and far between. For all practical purposes the Democratic party has become united, and Mr. Bryan is morally certain to receive a support as cordial as that which carried Mr. Cleveland twice in triumph to the White House."

The letter of President Cleveland's Attorney-General and Secretary of State comes as a counterblast to Mr. Cleveland's good word for Taft, noticed in these pages on September 12. The Cleveland letter appeared in the New York *Times*, an old Cleveland organ that is supporting Taft; the Olney letter appears in *The World*, an old Cleveland paper that is supporting Bryan. Mr. Olney's main objection to Mr. Taft is his pledge to carry out the Roosevelt methods. The Roosevelt plan, he notes, "contemplates exceptions and discriminations by the National Executive in favor of the particular persons and interests he happens to befriend," and he takes it that Mr. Taft will follow this plan. He "may be expected to select some violators for prosecution and punishment, and to give others a complete immunity bath," and will "publicly assail judges whose official acts disappoint the Executive." While Bryan has frankly advocated government ownership of railroads, "Roosevelt and his disciple Taft are favoring a kind and degree of government regulation of railroads which make government ownership of railroads both logical and imperative." Mr. Bryan is excused for adopting the injunction

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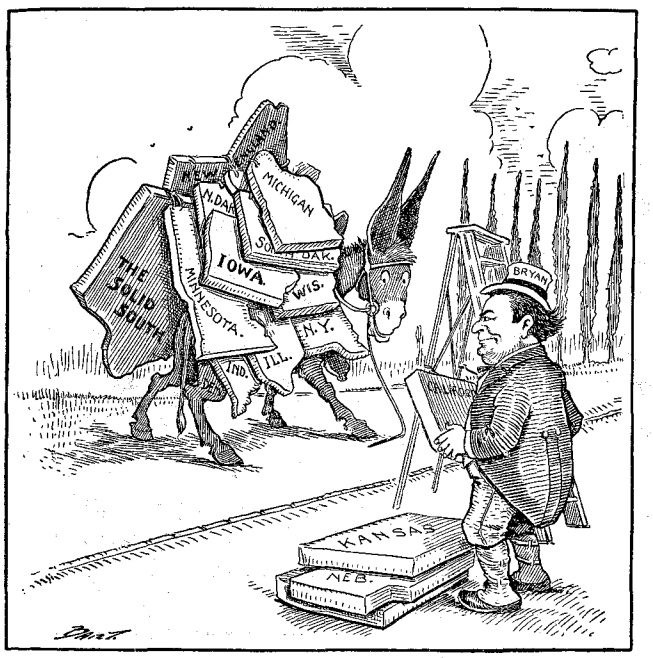

BRYAN'S CLAIMS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—"Say, Bill, aren't you putting it on pretty thick? You know I can't carry half these States."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

issue because he has not had a thorough judicial training, but that Mr. Taft should coquet with this proposition "is one of the most depressing spectacles of the times." Mr. Olney believes Bryan's election would help business because Mr. Taft would continue "the unsettling, exciting, and perturbed conditions and controversies" of the Roosevelt régime, while under Mr. Bryan "for an indefinite period novel and startling experiments with the industries of the country would be at least deferred, and capital and labor alike could, for a season at least, count upon the facts essential to the intelligent and successful conduct of business." Mr. Olney accuses the Republican party of insincerity in its professions of tariff reform, declares that it is permeated with militarism, and will not do justice to the Philippines, and says:

"It is true that the Democratic party of to-day is made up of groups with diverse views and aims on various more or less important topics. Yet, taken as a whole, it is the best-organized protest there is against Republican misrule—against the excesses of all sorts brought on by the long Republican revel in unlimited power—against excesses in expenditures, in taxation, in territorial expansion, in the creation and maintenance of military armaments, in the enlargement of the sphere of governmental action, in the concentration of power in the General Government to the enfeeblement of the State governments.

"Whoever believes in the prevailing policies and tendencies of the Republican party will of course act with that party in the pending Presidential contest. But whoever believes those policies and tendencies to be vicious and injurious can record his belief and make it effective in no other way than by acting with the Democratic party. Not to take that course is to give more or less support to the very policies and tendencies he condemns. Neither should he be deterred from it because certain policies, once thought to be peculiarly Democratic and so described, do not command his approval. They can now be described as Republican with equal propriety because they are policies which are common to the extreme wings of both parties.

"In the coming elections, there are Republicans who will vote for Bryan as being more radical than Taft, and there are Democrats who will vote for Taft because, as the replica of Roosevelt, he should be more radical than Bryan. In respect of the radical policies referred to and generally though indefinitely designated as socialistic, both parties are tarred with the same stick. The Republican party with all branches of the Government at its command may do something toward executing those policies—the Democratic party could not until several succeeding elections had put the Government wholly in its hands.

"The pressing practical duty of the hour, therefore, is to defeat the Republican party in the now pending election, a result which among other things will do much toward bringing to their senses the ultraradical elements of both parties."

The Times, which published the Cleveland letter, regards Mr. Olney's article as "astonishing," and it remarks:

"If we did not know that Mr. Olney was an exceedingly careful man, we should be almost persuaded, after a careful reading of his long communication in *The World*, that he had not read the speeches and the platform of Mr. Bryan, so unsparingly does he condemn Mr. Taft for holding opinions and avowing principles that belong by right of established title to Mr. Bryan, and are found most unequivocally set forth in his utterances and in the Denver platform."

It then goes on to criticize Mr. Olney's picture of Bryan, thus:

"Mr. Olney's letter is an effective arraignment of Mr. Bryan, since he states with great force and clearness his dissent from the Bryan policies, but it is altogether lacking in conclusive argument against Mr. Taft, because for the purpose of his contention he has seen fit to construct a man of straw who not only is not the real Taft, but is totally unlike him. The most that we can make out of Mr. Olney's deliverance is that he is dissatisfied with all candidates and all platforms, but believes that the Republicans have been too long in power, and that the election of Mr. Bryan 'will do much toward bringing to their senses the ultraradical elements of both parties.' That seems to be his real power."

THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HUGHES

THE renomination of Governor Hughes over the futile protests of the petty bosses is the greatest tribute to the power of the independent voter that this country has had for some time, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); and the Washington *Herald* asserts that the present Governor of New York is "the strongest asset the Republican party enjoys outside the White House." On all sides his nomination is hailed as a triumph for the people. Says Mr. Taft in his telegram of congratulation: "It not only makes the State of New York safe in November, but it greatly strengthens the National ticket in every State in the Union." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), on the other hand, maintains that "Bryan's chances are by no means diminished by Hughes's nomi-

THE MODERN DANIEL.
—Ford in the Albany *Times-Union.*

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nation, and Hughes is once more likely to be the sole survivor if he survives at all."

The general satisfaction with the immediate result, whatever may be its future political influence, is well reflected in the following sentences from the New York *Sun* (Ind.):

"This triumph of unorganized public sentiment over all the elements and factors usually decisive in a political convention is marvelous. The nomination is dictated by a boss, but for once the boss dictating the nomination is the boss intended and indicated by the spirit of our political institutions—the people. There never was anything quite like it before. May there be much that resembles it hereafter!"

Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Mr. Hughes is fortunate beyond any other Republican nominated for Governor in a generation. He owes nothing to his party's bosses. He owes nothing to his party's organization. He owes nothing to the Republican partnership with Wall Street and high finance. He is a free man, under obligations to nobody but the people of the State of New York. His nomination is a tremendous triumph for political independence and for the moral idea in government."

Even William Berri, of the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep), who opposed Hughes as long as there seemed any possibility of successful opposition, now admits that—

"However cold and austere his personality may appear to be, he has clearly captured the imagination of the Republican masses and won approval from independent voters of this State and all over the land, judging from the enthusiasm with which his nomination has been received already by these elements in the community.

"There is therefore nothing for the workers of the party to do but to get right in line and strive earnestly for the success of the whole ticket."

On the other hand, the New York *Morning Telegraph*, the organ of the racing interests, derides the "spineless Republicans" for nominating Hughes. It says editorially:

"Quite apart from the fact that Governor Hughes is a Puritan who looks upon all forms of amusement as more or less sinful, is he a man of the administrative temperament, a man in touch with all the people whom he would be called upon to govern for another two years?

"*The Morning Telegraph* has never had any personal quarrel with Mr. Hughes. We credit him with acting conscientiously, according to his lights; but we contend that he is unfitted by training, by environment, and by temperament to occupy a position which gives him any sort of official authority or influence over his fellow man.

"He is a reactionary by instinct and a bigot, if bigotry consists in individual arrogance that sets personal opinions above public sentiment.

"By training, his sympathies are not with the people. He is a corporation lawyer and has been all his life out of touch with the people.

"His veto of the five-cent-fare-to-Coney-Island measure proved that he considered dividends upon watered stock a vested interest that must be protected.

"His veto of the three-platoon measure accompanied as it was, according to report, by a verbal sneer at the police force, shows that he cares nothing for the comfort or convenience or family life of those who occupy minor official positions.

"The insurance laws he has placed upon the statute-books have not decreased the cost of insurance, nor do they protect fiduciary trusts They do, however, scale down the wages of the hard-working agent and in that way levy a tribute upon forty thousand breakfast tables in New York. . . . . .

"If the Democrats are wise, the party will, with the aid of the Personal Liberty League, sweep the State. The people of New York are not yet ready to surrender all their individual rights and make Charles Evans Hughes a repository for the general conscience"

This opinion of the Governor is shared by Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Chairman, who says in the Buffalo *Times*:

"Hughes is a promise of nothing to the electors of New York. His past shows nothing. He stands solely on a moral issue, to the utter neglect of the material welfare of New York. . . . The Hughes era in New York is a spasm which will be regretted as long as it is remembered."

Yet the State Democratic party has named to oppose him the present Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who is among the Governor's sincere admirers. He has said of him:

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THE RIVAL NOMINEES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, the Democratic nominee, has said of his rival, Governor Hughes: "We have at Albany at the present time a man who is doing his whole duty as Governor of the State and as Governor of the people."

"I have always said that I believed the Governor of this State to be an honest man, faithful to the trust imposed in him. Altho some of his ideas may not be my ideas, and his political party is not my political party, I feel it an honor to take off my hat to that man and proclaim him one who has worked hard and faithfully, not for his party, but for the people of the State of New York. He is a fine type of the wholesome, sane American citizen."

Some popular curiosity still attaches to President Roosevelt's attitude toward Governor Hughes. It is generally admitted that his intervention at the eleventh hour compelled the reluctant bosses to permit the nomination. Nevertheless, as the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) remarks—

"The suspicion refuses to vanish that Mr. Roosevelt would

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welcome Hughes's defeat that his own triumphal reentry in 1912 may have no barricades or hurdles. The steam-roller was used again, but it was started late, and not until the ultimate scheme of retiring Hughes at the polls was perfected by allowing the opposition to exhibit its strength and implacable hostility."

REPUBLICAN SETBACK IN MAINE

HAPPILY for both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, each is perfectly satisfied with the result of the Maine State election, where the Republican ticket won by the smallest plurality seen there in a Presidential year since 1880. Mr. Bryan says he is "much gratified" at the Republican falling off, and declares that the returns "indicate that the trend toward the Democratic party extends over the whole country"; and "they encourage Democrats to believe that victory in November is certain." Mr. Taft is equally positive that the Maine result "has absolutely no national bearing," for "the fight was made on local issues entirely, and national issues had no part in the election." The total vote, the dispatches say, was the heaviest since 1888, running well up to 140,000. The gains were made mainly by the Democrats, whose vote showed an increase of 13,000 over 1904, while the Republican vote fell off about 2,500. The main issue was on the resubmission of the prohibition question to the people, and Bert M. Fernald (Rep.), who opposed resubmission, was elected Governor by a plurality of 7,800. The nearest parallel to this vote in Maine as in 1892, when the Republicans won by 12,500 in September, and Cleveland carried the country in November.

Most of the press agree that the Maine election was decided on local issues, and has little bearing on the national result. The New York *World* (Dem.) and the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) cautioned their readers before the votes were cast not to be misled by putting a national meaning on the returns. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) reports that in some Maine towns "Taft and Gardner" clubs were formed, to support the Republican nominee for President and the Democratic nominee for Governor. *The Transcript* recalls the election of 1880 when Maine "gave the Republican optimism a startling jolt" by electing a fusionist Governor, but in November Garfield won the national election. Any attempt to read Bryan into the Maine result "will be a waste of time," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and so think the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Globe* (Rep.), *Evening Sun* (Ind.), and *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), and many other papers.

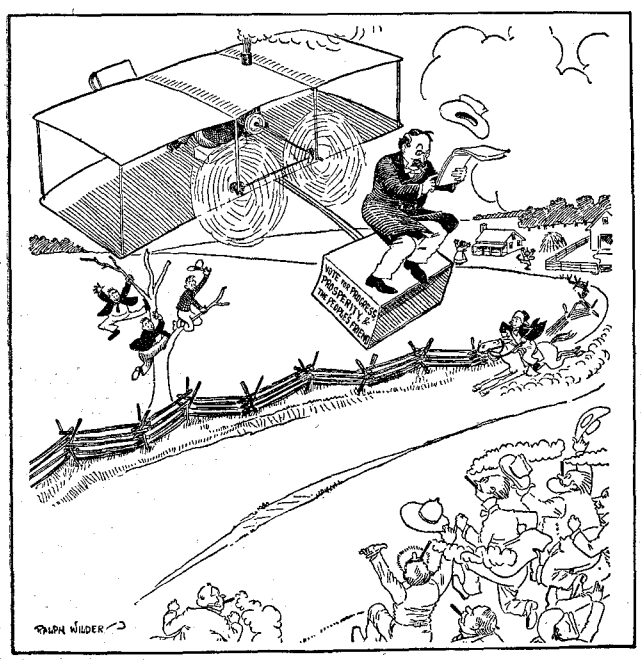
One might expect, perhaps, to have to look to the columns of the Democratic press to find an opposite interpretation of the returns, but such is not the case. A number of Taft journals consider the Maine result a solemn warning. It should make the Republicans "shake off a little of their apathy," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.); and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) thinks it shows that "if the Republican party hopes to win the campaign for the Presidency it will be necessary to enlist every man and every dollar possible in the fight, and not to stop fighting until the polls close on November 3." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) believes the result was mainly a verdict on local issues, but—

"Nevertheless, it remains true that the Democracy has returned at least to its normal strength in Maine, and given its opponent a close fight in a Republican stronghold. So far as Maine sends up any signal to the Republicans of the country, it is a danger-signal."

While the Maine vote has little national significance, "what it has is not favorable to Mr. Taft," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.), which is supporting him. It says:

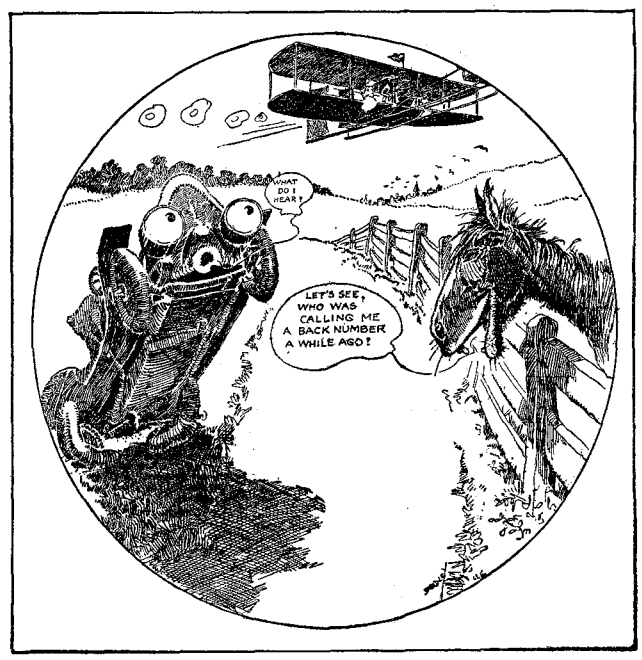
"The fact remains that sundry thousands of rural voters who have hitherto stood fast by the Republican party, voted the Democratic ticket. That may not show that they will vote for Bryan in November, but it shows that they are not so enthusiastic over Taft in Maine that they feel compelled to deny themselves the luxury of voting against the party on local issues. If like conditions prevail in other States, the Republicans would do well to attend to them as promptly and efficiently as possible.

"Looking over the whole field, and noting such signs of public feeling as there are at this point in the campaign, it is reasonable to say that there is no evidence of a strong popular sweep toward Taft, while there is evidence that Bryan is stronger than he has been in his two preceding campaigns. In other words, as things now look, Mr. Taft is safe because he has a very wide margin to depend on, and Mr. Bryan's prospects are not substantially encouraging because he has so large a margin to overcome."



REAR-PLATFORM CAMPAIGNING IN THE FUTURE.

The use of the phonograph and moving-picture machine now being an old story, the aeroplane presents an opportunity to the enterprising candidate. —Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



THE HORSE LAUGH.

He begins to see his revenge on the auto.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

FORECASTS OF THE NEW ERA.

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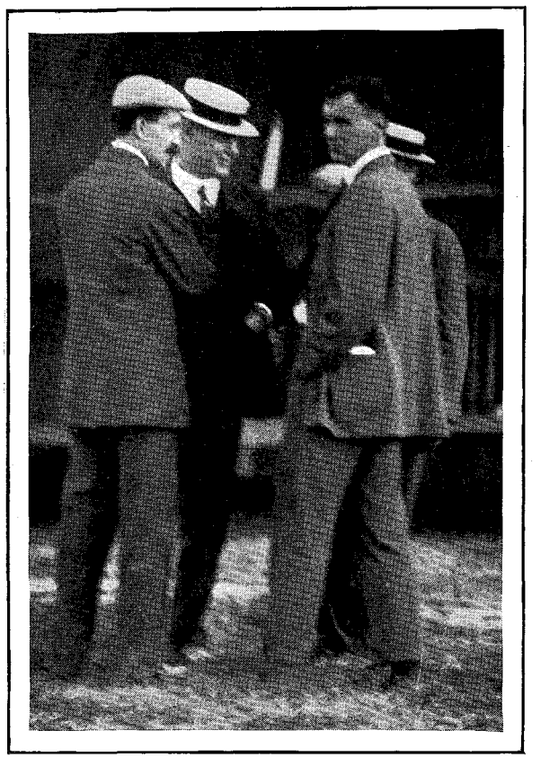
FALL OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE

THE fatal plunge of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer, the press predict, will not act as a setback to the science of aeronautics. As the New York *Times* remarks. the human mind reacts upon misfortune, and the shock of this tragic accident will have the effect of a challenge "to carry the struggle to the point of conquest." "With us flying is a demonstration, not an experiment," said Wilbur Wright after recovering from the first shock of the news of his brother's disaster; and he will continue his demonstrations at Le Mans. The accident "was probably one of those unavoidable mishaps which attend the slow process of perfecting a new method of locomotion," comments the New York *Evening Post;* and a number of papers refer to the likelihood that Lieutenant Selfridge may not be the last martyr to the cause. As Professor Langley has pointed out, aerial experiments must at the present stage be accompanied by a possibility of tragedy. But there seems to be a wide-spread confidence that future improvements will eliminate the greater part of the danger. Says the Philadelphia *Press:*



ORVILLE WRIGHT (IN CAP) AND LIEUTENANT THOMAS E. SELFRIDGE (BAREHEADED).

This picture was taken shortly before the flight which resulted in Lieutenant Selfridge's death and serious injury to Mr. Wright.

"All are agreed in Europe, as well as in this country, that none equal the Wrights for skill or daring. The French aeroplane experts, Delagrange, Farman, and Santos Dumont, have in words yielded them the palm, and have admitted the personal and spiritual superiority, as it were, of the Wright brothers, as well as the mechanical advance over French models that their aeroplane represents.

"There will, therefore, go out to the Wrights in this disaster a world-wide sympathy, which will extend also to the relatives of Lieutenant Selfridge, who was killed in the line of duty and whose sacrifice is no less a soul-stirring one, tho it occurred not on the field of war but in endeavoring to put his country in the lead in a new and difficult line of endeavor."

Since the discovery of the potentialities of radium, remarks one paper, nothing has so stirred the thoughts of men as the practical application of the principles of aerial flight. The significant thing is that the interest and the scientific thought of the world have at last concentrated upon the problem. The breaking of a propeller blade, says the New York *World*, no more discredits the principle of the Wright machine than would the breaking of a piston-rod discredit the principle of the steam-engine. The New York *Globe* expresses wonder at the fact that in all their ceaseless experiments with flying-machines since 1900 the Wright brothers have not until now had a serious accident.

The details of the accident are familiar to all readers. While circling at a height of seventy-five feet and at a speed of about forty miles an hour one of the twin propellers broke and the machine lurched and plunged to the ground, involving its two occupants in the tangled wreckage. The immediate cause of the broken blade, it seems, was a slack wire—one of the braces—which vibrated to such an extent that it caught the propeller. It is suggested on some sides that future experiments, for a time at least, should take place above a shallow body of water.

THE FORAKER REVELATIONS

MR. HEARST'S publication of certain letters which passed between Senator Foraker and John D. Archbold, of Standard Oil, is at the present showing regarded by the press as a death-blow to the Senator's public career. It is at the same time a source of serious embarrassment at Republican headquarters, coming as it does on the heels of the Ohio love-feast. One of these letters, written from 26 Broadway, New York, dated February 16, 1900, and addrest to Senator Foraker in Washington, says in part:

"My dear Senator—Here is still another very objectionable bill. It is so outrageous as to be ridiculous. But it needs to be looked after, and I hope there will be no difficulty in killing it."

Another, dated April 17 of the same year, contains these sentences:

"I enclose you a certificate of deposit to your favor of $14,500. I need scarcely again express our great gratification over the favorable outcome of affairs."

Yet another, dated January 27, 1902, encloses a certificate of deposit for $50,000 "in accordance with our understanding." On

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WRECK OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

A man in the background is examining the broken propeller which caused the disaster.

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the twenty-fifth of the following month, according to Mr. Hearst, Mr. Archbold wrote to Senator Foraker as follows:

"My dear Senator—I venture to write you a word regarding the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, known as 'S. 649,' intended to amend the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, introduced by him December 4. It really seems as tho this bill was very unnecessarily severe and even vicious.

"Is it not much better to test the application of the Sherman Act before resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it, and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill, I believe, is still in committee."

At the same time Mr. Hearst explodes a bomb for the Democratic party in the charge that Governor Haskell, treasurer of its National Committee, is "a political paymaster of the Standard Oil Company." While Governor Haskell denies this charge, saying it is a case of mistaken identity, Senator Foraker admits that he was employed by the Standard Oil Company, but asserts that this employment was legitimate and open. When the matter was first called to his attention he said:

"I do not know whether the letters given out by Mr. Hearst are true copies or not, but I assume they are, for I was then engaged in the practise of the law and was employed by the Standard Oil Company as one of its counsel in connection with its affairs in Ohio, where it was attacked in the courts and in the legislature. While I do not now recall the details, I remember that I rendered the company such service as I could, charged for it, and was paid.

"The employment had no reference whatever to anything pending in Congress, or to anything in which the Federal Government had the slightest interest."

Mr. Archbold makes the same assertion. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The openness may have been apparent to both of them, but it seems not to have been evident in the State of Ohio any more than in the newspaper offices of New York City, and the additional letters given out by Mr. Hearst last night make nonsense of the Senator's statement that the correspondence did not relate to any matters of national legislation. These latest epistles do bear on national matters, and with one of them went a check for $50,000 All of this is damaging beyond the repairing of either Mr. Foraker or Mr. Archbold. The latter may think that these transactions were legitimate; the public never will. No one has ever supposed for an instant that Senator Foraker would barter his Senatorial votes for filthy lucre, and no one can deny that Senator Foraker's legal abilities are worthy of the hire of the Standard Oil or of any other law-breaking or law-abiding corporation. But the question remains whether it is proper for a United States Senator to receive, in any capacity whatever, money from a corporation of this character—one that has for years been under suspicion, and was at the time of Mr. Foraker's employment actually being prosecuted for misdemeanors by the State of Ohio."

According to Mr. Hearst's *American*, "Senator Foraker never set foot in any court as the representative of Standard Oil." In the same paper we read: "Senator Foraker has said his anti-Roosevelt feeling was because of Brownsville. There is reason to know now that the reason was Standard Oil."

As to the check for $50,000, Senator Foraker explains that it was a loan made by Standard Oil toward the purchase of *The Ohio State Journal* of Columbus, and that, the plans for buying this paper falling through, the money was returned to Mr. Archbold. Many editors think that even so the transaction is open to criticism. A dispatch from Cincinnati to the New York *Sun*, which has always championed the Senator in his opposition to President Roosevelt, says in part: "The Senator, in representing the Standard Oil Company, might have acted entirely within his rights, yet the public is in no mood to split hairs in regard to Standard-Oil affairs, and the one impression that will stick is that the Senator accepted $29,500 for killing legislation inimical to the company in Ohio."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., has now attained his majority. It is a Roosevelt habit, overwhelmingly.—*Boston Herald.*

THE vaudeville sketch in which the winner of the Marathon race is to appear should have a long run.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE news that 10,000 hunting-licenses were issued during August for the Adirondack deer-shooting season, which opened yesterday, and the expectation that more will be issued during September, should be of considerable interest to life- and accident-insurance companies.—*New York World.*

MR. BRYAN will not say that the President stole his thunder in writing the letter about Taft's capabilities.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"WITH the latest anesthetic," says a Berlin correspondent, "a surgeon will never need to inflict pain on a patient." Still, it may not be possible in all cases to use an anesthetic before rendering a bill for services.—*Washington Post.*

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THE RETURN OF THE SCOUTS.

And they returned after forty days, and they said unto Moses: "Surely it is a land flowing with milk and honey, but there is nothing doing in collections."

—Keppler in *Puck.*

WE defy the Chinese to show that they invented the aeroplane 6,832 years ago.—*Chicago Daily News.*

PROFESSOR DARWIN insists that plants are animals. This is hard on the vegetarians.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

JOHN FLANAGAN has established a new American record for throwing the hammer. Eugene V. Debs ought to challenge Flanagan.—*Omaha Bee.*

AT present a good many politicians are burying the hatchet, but it is doubtful if they will submit to being searched for razors or bowie-knives.—*Washington Post.*

IN declaring that he is a Republican 365 days in the year, Foraker leaves much for the imagination in view of the fact that this is leap year.—*Denver Times.*

BOURKE COCKRAN will stump for Bryan in the West. What glorious material for replies will be furnished to his opponents by Bourke Cockran's 1896 speeches!—*Cleveland Leader.*

SPEAKER CANNON says he will speak in all the doubtful Congressional districts. If "Uncle Joe" means it, he is in for about seven districts a day from now until election.—*The Commoner.*

THE Treasury Department has noticed an increased demand for one-dollar bills. Further investigation may disclose the fact that it is due to the activity of the Democratic campaign collectors.—*Washington Post.*

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A NEW AGE OF ARMOR

MR. W. T. STEAD thinks that armor is certainly about to be revived in the military forces of Europe. A bullet-proof substance has been discovered; and if it be used as a breast-plate like a steel cuirass it will put a different face on modern warfare. The French Government has tested the new armor, and reports that it has four or five times the resistance of chilled steel and is invulnerable to rifle bullets. The equipment is not heavier than a cuirass and costs half as much. Of his own observation in this matter Mr. Stead writes as follows in the London *Daily Chronicle*:

"I have myself witnessed experiments which go to prove that the soldier provided with this new armor can expose himself to the fire of modern rifles, at a distance of one hundred yards, and suffer as little from their fire as if he were being assailed by pea-shooters. This is true, not merely of the bullets which are at present used by the armies of the world, but even of the new bullet with which all governments are furnishing themselves in hot haste. The new bullet, that has not yet been issued for use in actual warfare, is largely composed of steel, and its sharp point tears its way through iron and steel, against which the ordinary surface bullet beats in vain. The regiment arrayed in this armor of proof, and marching up to within one hundred yards of the enemy, suffers no more damage from a mitraille of steel bullets than if it were marching through an ordinary hailstorm."

As the majority of men in modern armies do not now wear cuirasses, Mr. Stead proceeds to show that the drawbacks of the new defensive device are quite counterbalanced by the advantages. Thus he says:

"Everything that adds to the weight carried by a soldier decreases the mobility of the army, and it will be argued that the gain in invulnerability will be purchased at too dear a price if it were to retard the movements of the troops. But, on the other hand, the experience of mankind in ages when war was the ordinary occupation of able-bodied men, shows that the temptation to cover the body with armor of proof is irresistible. Soldiers are always disposed to purchase invulnerability at the expense of mobility. It is obvious that a thousand men whom no bullets could hurt, who could only march two miles an hour, could give points to vulnerable antagonists even if they could march at twice their speed."

While there has been a tendency to depreciate the utility of cavalry in modern warfare, and Kaiser William has been laughed at for ordering his cavalry to charge at imaginary armies which, if real, would mow them down with machine-guns and long-distance rifles, the new armor would justify the use of the horse in battle. On this point Mr. Stead observes:

"Of course, such an immense revolution as would be involved by a reversion to armor will not be brought about all at once. The first to feel the influence of the new discovery will be the cavalry and artillery. The practise of wearing the cuirass has lingered to this day in most armies, even when the cuirass was utterly useless against rifle bullets. The fact that a cuirass has now been invented that would enable cavalry to charge right up almost to the muzzles of their enemy's guns without any danger of being wounded or killed by the most murderous fire, will not only check the movement in favor of discontinuing the cuirass, but will lead to its introduction as an indispensable part of the armor of both horse and rider. Even if the armor of the future is confined to the breastplate, it will enormously reduce the area exposed to the enemy's fire. The old practise of wearing greaves on the legs would be revived, and the war charger would also be provided with a modern substitute for the old coverture of chain-mail fitting tightly to the head and neck, and falling loosely over the body. It would not be necessary to make the new armor-plate so thick or heavy to turn a bullet at 100 yards. A very much lighter armor-plate would be quite sufficient to stop a bullet at what is now regarded as the deadly range of 300 to 500 yards. The introduction of armor would tend to give increased importance to the cavalry, which some authorities at one time believed would never again be employed in face of the rapid fire of breech-loading rifles."

AMERICA ACCUSED OF TOO MUCH PUSH

WHILE American statesmen and merchants are complaining that the European countries are monopolizing the Central- and South-American trade which ought to be ours, German authorities seem to have quite the contrary view. Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer, in his powerful commercial and political organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, actually charges us with extending the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine beyond its legitimate interpretation and making it the pretext for gradually ousting Germany from her position in the commercial world of Brazil and the whole cluster of Latin republics. Many of our merchants would probably be happier if they could conscientiously plead guilty to this charge. The editor of the *Nachrichten* thus states his case:

"In connection with the recurrence of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of James Monroe's birthday it is impossible not to be reminded of the significance attached to the so-called 'Monroe Doctrine.' It has, however, grown to be much more than a doctrine, a theory; it is now a rule of practical significance in the political and commercial sense, a rule of which the European states are compelled to take cognizance. Of course the principle upon which this doctrine is based was that of maintaining the

"ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!"

BRITISH LION—"Glad to see they are getting on together so nicely, and I hope the young 'un 'll pick up some notion of a hornpipe from his sailor friend; for *I've* never been able to teach it him."
—*Punch* (London).

political and commercial independence of the United States and of protecting those states from European interference. But experience has shown that the Americans are inclined to apply this doctrine in settling other relations than those of national rights, and to apply it in their own favor alone. It can not be said that the doctrine, viewed generally, is free from the taint of selfishness, and while the United States seeks to keep free from European intrusion, in order to preserve full supremacy on American soil, she does not always show the same regard in dealing with the relations entertained by European governments with the nations of the Continent. The result has been that the Monroe Doctrine has become an unfair and one-sided application of the principle of national law and right."

The writer illustrates his point by saying that our overtures to the South-American republics were undertaken for the purpose of weakening European influence over them. This is apparent, the writer tells us, when we consider the commercial condition of things. To quote his words:

"American statesmen declared it to be their intention merely to take their share in the trade of the South-American states. This they may have done in the case with some single states, but as a general thing the United States have undisguisedly and successfully endeavored to promote their own trade in South and Central America while the European and German trade in those regions

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is being more and more suppressed by them. The trade of the United States with Latin America has already increased to a considerable degree, and is year by year growing in volume. In the year 1907 it amounted to $586,000,000, as compared with $542,500,000 in 1906. Germany comes considerably behind the United States; and her trade with South and Central America in 1907 only amounted to $383,000,000, and in the previous year to $341,500,000. The following table shows the imports and exports of the United States and Germany for the two years ending January 1, 1908:

	Imports from South America.		Exports to South America.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Germany.....	$221,750,000	$245,250,000	$119,750,000	$137,750,000
United States.	313,500,000	333,500,000	229,000,000	252,500,000"

Basing his argument on these figures, Dr. Hartmeyer impresses on his countrymen the necessity for asserting the right to South-American commerce which they have earned by their share in the railroad-building, the construction of electric and other factories, by their colonization in the southern districts, and their freight-carrying under the German flag. In maintaining this part in South-American industries the Germans, he says, have received much abuse, but have still persisted in holding to their rights. The future alone can show who is to receive most benefits from the industrial development of the Latin republics. He warns his readers against the efforts of the United States to gain the upper hand in those regions. Finally:

"It is apparent from the Monroe Doctrine itself that the Americans are shrewd bargainers. But it was not for nothing that they put themselves so prominently forward on several other occasions. They played a distinguished part in the Asiatic difficulty, etc. . . . But all these circumstances should incite Germany so to prosecute her commercial plans in South America as to follow the line pointed out both by the future development of those regions and her own requirements as a commercial power. If she pursues this path, any further restrictions imposed upon outside nations by the Monroe Doctrine will merely subserve German interests."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO FIGHT THE ENGLISH PATENT LAW

CONSTERNATION is reported as reigning among the hundreds or thousands of small factories and individual workshops in Germany and Scandinavia whose existence is threatened by the new British Patent Act annulling the patents on articles not made in Great Britain, and it is not surprizing to read that a movement is afoot to wage a trade war of retaliation. Few of the small manufacturers on the Continent can afford to open branch factories on British soil. This fact was strongly emphasized at the Trade and Patent Congress which was in session at Stockholm from August 26 to August 30. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* reports that the Congress expects the United States, Germany, and other nations affected to unite in condemning England to a sort of trade isolation. This we gather from the following statements:

"The delegates to the Congress were all of opinion that radical measures must be invoked 'to bring Great Britain to terms.' It was decided that this could be accomplished by the passing by the different nations of more restrictive patent laws and by the negotiation of 'patent treaties' between the nations which will waive the domestic patent laws so far as the treaty Power is concerned.

"Arrangements for bringing about this coalition against Great Britain will proceed without delay. Impetus will, it is expected, be given to the movement by the drastic new American Patent Act, which Congress will be asked to pass during the coming winter. It is hoped that by the spring matters will have progressed to a point at which England will be effectively isolated on the patent question.

"The counter-pressure which will thus be brought to bear upon British manufacturers will, it is believed, compel them, as a measure of self-preservation, to prevail upon the British Government

POLITICAL WISDOM.

CZAR AND SHAH—"We must keep some of our dear subjects alive, or we shall have nothing to live on ourselves."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE CZAR AND TOLSTOY.

"I know what I would do with you if you were not so big."

—A Russian cartoon.

WHEN THE HEARTS OF KINGS GROW KIND.

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FALLIÈRES—"My dear Abdul, we're through with this; perhaps you'd like it for your little revolution."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

either to repeal the British Patent Act or enter into treaties with the other countries.

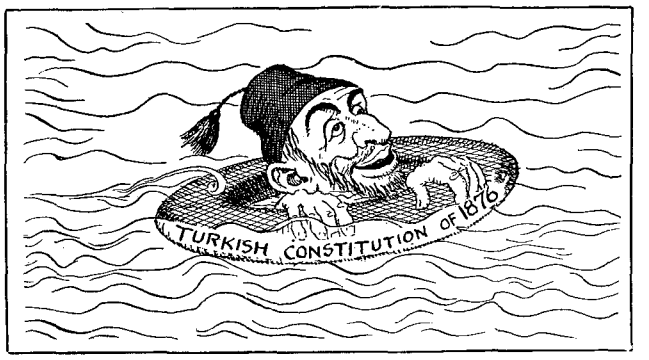
"Germany, I am further informed, intends to repeal the present Patent Act, which is not rigidly enforced, and will then be in a position to join hands with other nations for the purpose of reestablishing the '*status quo ante*' in the United Kingdom."

Commenting editorially on this information the London organ in which it is printed asks "why these tears and these threats?" Henceforth, in England, "the quixotic absurdity" of foreign patents running wild is to be abolished. The "foreigner is to have no protection against the home consumer," but merely "a fair field and no favor." Moreover:

"Of the nature of the measures by which the British are to be brought to their knees only a hint is given. After the manner of conspirators, they prefer veiled threats. 'A coalition against Great Britain' sounds dreadful, especially when announced as preliminary to 'a drastic new American patent act' and to effective isolation. But the coming spring may reveal these secrets, which—now that all men are brothers in the Balkans—can take the place of that annual danger in the Near East. We have a whole winter in which to prepare for the crusade. That interval may suffice to weary the disappointed foreign patentee; to relieve our harassed consuls in Germany from the burden of unmerited obloquy; and to convince the conspirators that true wisdom lies in following the example of some of their brethren who have established workshops in this country."

Germany has not, and probably will not, join the coalition against England, declares the London *Daily News*, for she has made for her own protection precisely the same rule with regard to foreign patents as is found in Mr. Lloyd George's act. *The News* laughs at the idea of a successful trade combination against England. The question of patents in international trade must, after all, be settled by negotiations between individual Powers, and not by coalition against any single Power, declares this paper, and it proceeds as follows:

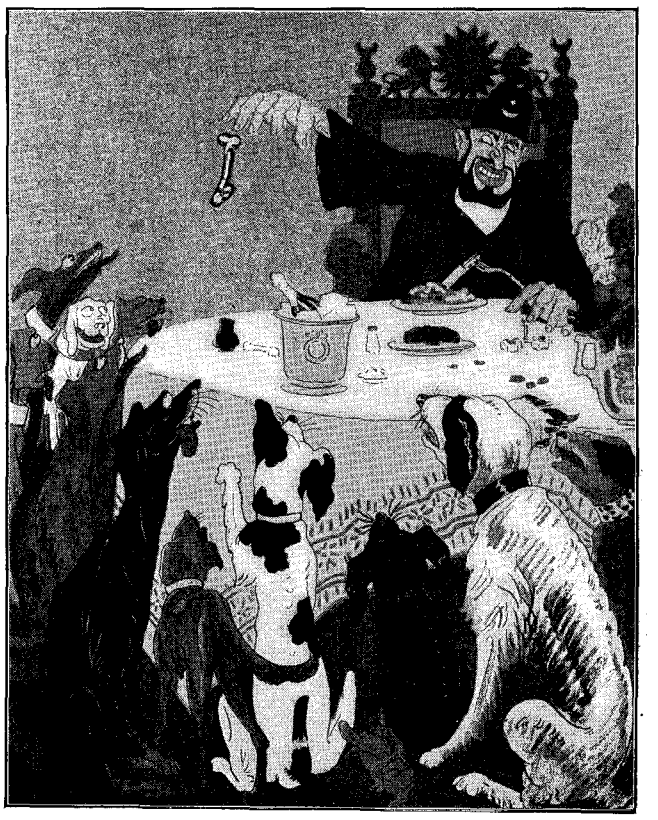
"The plain fact is that every country on its own account will look to its treaties with us in order to see if there is not some bargain to be driven when future negotiations take place. The principles of the act, as explained by Mr. Lloyd George while it was before the House of Commons, can not be gainsaid. As far as they run counter to existing treaties their only interest to foreign countries is as a declaration of the terms on which renewal will be given. If those principles of fair play for the inventor, be he British or foreign, can be reconciled with any bargain proposed, well and good. But it can not be expected that Great Britain will again be a party to making conventions that were instituted to extend the benefits of civilization, instruments for the shackling of trade, and for subordinating the needs of commerce to the interests of monopoly."



ABDUL HAMID'S LIFE-PRESERVER.
"I got hold of it just in time"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

DECLINING BIRTH-RATE IN GERMANY

A GREAT deal has been said and written about the decrease of population in France. The Republic is threatened with actual depopulation, we have been told, and even the military preeminence of the country is suffering from the scanty material from which the Army and Navy are to be recruited. We are familiar with the taunts of race suicide so often hurled against this country. But it would seem that the complaint is well-nigh universal. Even Germany, where the associations of home and family have such a profoundly sentimental, even religious, influence, feels that her birth-rate is gradually diminishing and the size of her families dwindling. This we gather from an article in the *Fortschritts Documenten* (Berlin), written by Prof. Werner Sombart, the eminent German economist. He gives his article the somewhat ominous title "Signs of Arrested Increase in the German Population." Not that the sum of the German population is decreasing. From 1870 to 1907 that population grew from 40,800,000 to 61,000,000. But Professor Sombart declares that this increase was not caused by an increase in



THE GIFT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
SULTAN—"Take it, my friends. I hope you will all be satisfied."
—*Rire* (Paris).

SNAP SHOTS OF ABDUL HAMID.

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the birth-rate, but by a decrease in the death-rate. The birth-rate has steadily dwindled, he tells us, during the last decade, yet the census of the population has advanced. The latter phenomenon, however, is the result of the fact that in 1872 the deaths were 30.6 for every thousand, while in 1907 the number had sunk to 20 per thousand. Meanwhile the birth-rate is falling. From 1871 to 1881 there were 40.7 births for every thousand inhabitants, and from 1891, when there were 37.4 births per thousand, the rate has gradually diminished, as is shown by the following table:

Years.	Births per thousand inhabitants.
1900	36.8
1901	36.9
1902	36.2
1903	34.9
1904	35.2
1905	34.0

Prof. Sombart regards these figures, however, in the most optimistic way. He tells us that the diminishing birth-rate is noticeable in all civilized peoples, and shows, indeed, the measure of their advancement. In England and Wales (1901–1905) the census gives 28.1; during the same period in Denmark 29; in Holland 31.6; in Belgium 28.1; in France 21.3. It is, moreover, in the great cities that the principal decrease is noticeable, remarks the Berlin economist, while the birth-rate is almost stationary in the rural districts. In Bremen, for instance, it fell from 40.9 to 31.1 in the interval between 1871 and 1905. During the same period we find it decreasing from 39.5 to 29.5 in Hamburg and from 43.0 to 25.9 in Berlin.

The incessant decrease in the birth-rate will tell its own tale in the dwindling of the German census as soon as medical science and sanitation have reached their inevitable limit in the prolongation of life, declares Professor Sombart. In his own words:

"We can not avoid the conclusion that the present decreasing birth-rate in Germany must continue and become more pronounced in the future. This of course means that the whole population will eventually grow less numerous, beginning by a slower advance, then coming to a standstill by reason of the impossibility of a further and indefinite prolongation of life, an impossibility imposed by natural law."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH

INDIA the famine-wasted and famine-threatened, the opprest, the country of hard labor and little return, has, as far as is known, more money laid out of the way and doing no earthly good than any other country on the globe. The Indians are avaricious. They love, like Balzac's hero, to save up their treasure and enjoy an occasional look at it. Their failure is their want of covetousness, the desire of making money by turning their cash over; and covetousness, innocent or otherwise, is the soul of trade and therefore of prosperity. Meanwhile every Indian aspires to be a Rhampsinitus, instead of an Autolycus. The bars of gold that go to India return no more, says Baron Rothschild, and while the rich pile up their useless gold the middle class and the poor bury their silver.

All this comes to light through a recent communication given to the world by a certain London board representing railway interests and railway expansion in Hindustan. In this communication we learn that there is almost boundless wealth laid up in India and earning no interest as a deposit or investment. The Indian Railway Finance Committee, in their last report, declared that "as no definite limit could be assigned, at the present moment, to the amount that could be remuneratively devoted to the development and expansion of the Indian railway system," they recommended that for a certain period the capital expenditure on railways should be increased from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, of which India might be expected to subscribe $25,000,000. But Sir Ernest Cable, of Calcutta, argues in a letter to the London *Times* that this recommendation does not sufficiently take India into account as an investor of capital. The wealth of India in gold which is hidden away in barren secrecy is estimated, we are told, at the amount of $1,500,000,000. Of the hoarding still going on Sir Ernest Cable writes:

"The hoarding averages £11,000,000 sterling [$55,000,000] yearly. If there is anything at all in these figures—and they are generally accepted, I believe—there is clearly an enormous amount of wealth lying fallow in India. Surely it is worth while making an attempt to utilize some at least of these dormant resources for the benefit both of the people and the country at large. The task may be a hard one, the difficulties may be well-nigh insuperable, but success would be fruitful of advantages both to India and the Empire. For years there has been much talk about the need for inducing the shy Indian capitalist to bring out his rupees. But no practical measures have ever been taken, altho in the mean-time our railways are being starved for want of capital, and industrial enterprise is being hampered."

If Indians were to invest their money in local railways, India would escape some of the inconveniences and expenses attendant on the use of borrowed capital. More important still, the natives would have so palpable a stake in the country and its enterprises as would result in establishing more cordial relations between Europeans and Asiatics. As this writer remarks:

"Foreign capital has done much for many countries in the world. The United States, the Argentine, and India itself have benefited almost beyond calculation by its aid. It has, however, disadvantages, particularly in a country like this, where it is apt to be regarded by the Indians as unpleasant evidence of the alien ruler. But if the people of India could be persuaded to put the bulk of their surplus wealth into the railways, into irrigation works, and into the development of the industrial and commercial resources of the Continent, there would gradually ensue a welding together of the material interests of the European and the Indian. Such a bond of union between the rulers and the ruled would surely go far to promote those feelings of cooperation and loyalty which are essential if the Indian Empire is to continue to advance."

Sir Ernest recommends that a committee be appointed to investigate the places and amounts of these hoards. The London *Times* confirms editorially that writer's estimate of the amounts lying idle in India, and agrees that if the hoarders "could be persuaded to devote the bulk of their surplus wealth to investments in railways and irrigation works and industrial undertakings, the material interests of British and Indians alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect." But *The Times* thinks that no committee could obtain any such information as they were seeking, and in any case the political condition of India does not seem to promise much prospect of amelioration through the adoption of any such device. To quote the words of the editorial:

"It seems to us that Sir Ernest Cable does not make sufficient allowance for the very great difficulty that would be experienced in conducting the inquiry he proposes. The very secrecy that accompanies the practise of hoarding would probably prevent efficient investigation. The people who hoard would certainly decline to disclose the extent of their accumulations, and would in many cases refuse to admit that they had hoarded anything at all. They would regard the questions of the committee with suspicion and alarm. Moreover, the flow of native capital which Sir Ernest Cable desires to enlist in aid of railways and other enterprises for developing the resources of the country is to a restricted extent visible already. The rupee loans are really utilized for railway purposes. Very considerable loans issued by the great municipalities and the port trusts are taken up with alacrity. There is an increasing tendency in Western India to invest money in industrial enterprises, even among people of limited means. The mills that are springing up in the Punjab and other parts of Northern India are largely financed by native capital. Admittedly the flow is still small, compared with the large reserves that doubtless exist; but it is a very open question whether that flow could be accelerated by artificial devices or government invention."

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A TEST OF MENTAL SUGGESTION

A SIMPLE experiment whose study, carried on methodically, may possibly lead to some conclusion in the hitherto little explored domain of telepathy is described by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris). If the facts are as stated by the writer, they certainly merit investigation, tho most scientific men would require more evidence than he gives to warrant them in concluding that any other agency than chance was at work in the matter. The writer entitles his article "Mental Suggestion or Subconscious Audition?" He says:

"A bag contains balls of equal size marked respectively with the letters A, E, I, O, U, Y, the same number of balls bearing each letter. Peter, holding the bag, draws a ball at random and looks at it. Paul, with his back turned, tries to guess the letter at which Peter is looking. . . . If chance alone operates here, Paul has one chance in six of guessing right. Of six successive trials, one will probably be successful. Of six hundred trials the probable number of successes will be one hundred—and so on. So says the calculus of probabilities. . . . We may also interrogate experience. What does it say?

"It says that when we operate under the above described conditions, that is to say, with knowledge by Peter of the letter that Paul tries to guess, the probable result is always slightly exceeded in a long series of trials; not approached sometimes by excess and sometimes by deficiency, but always by excess. Why this anomaly in one direction? If chance alone enters in, it is hardly explicable. Must we suppose some subconscious articulation by Peter supplemented by subconscious audition by Paul? This has been believed, but has not been completely demonstrated. Should we see here a rudiment of mental transmission? The question is an interesting one. It has, if I remember aright, already been put by C. Richet and by the 'Society for Psychical Research.' These experimenters have found that trials with a probability of $\frac{1}{6}$ are more successful than those made with probability of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, etc.

"Unfortunately, the carrying out of a series of 500 to 1,000 drawings is troublesome. If we cause several persons to operate simultaneously, may we not hope for results of the same kind? Suppose a professor before (or rather behind) a class. Let him think of one of the six vowels and desire each of his auditors to write down the vowel that occurs to him at the moment. Suppose him to repeat this thirty times. Each collaborator will thus give thirty answers, and the trial, tho very short, will be equivalent, if made with a class of thirty to forty pupils, to a series of 900 to 1,200 drawings. . . . . .

"In each series of this kind, made with different groups of percipients, the real number of successes is slightly greater than the probable number. It is quite clear that this result has a chance to show itself only in long series of trials."

In a series of 5,940 trials carried out by the author, where the probable number of successes would be 990, the actual number was 1,050, or an excess of about 1 per cent. Others show similar results. The writer goes on:

"Such as they are, these few experiments prove absolutely nothing in favor of mental suggestion. They are nevertheless of a kind to fix the attention on a phenomenon worthy of interest, whatever may be its interpretation. . . . The experiments ought to be repeated with different groups of many percipients. This is easy; many teachers have the means at hand; the trials take little time and no preparation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOTOR SLEDS—Many futile efforts have been made to adapt automobile mechanism to the propulsion of vehicles on runners. Motor sleds have been devised that would move well over firmly packed snow or ice surfaces, but they have been, as a rule, stalled by fresh-fallen deep snow, as well as by rising grades. A device which has just been introduced is noted by *The Inventive Age* (Washington, September 1), however, which says that the new invention seems to have unusual adaptability to varied conditions of travel. We read:

"The propulsion of the sled is accomplished by a paddle-wheel driven by a motor placed under the rear seat. The main parts of the wheel consist of a cylinder which is attached to the hub by two rows of spokes, and paddles that are connected with the surface of the cylinder. These two parts cooperate in motion in such a manner that the cylinder constantly presses the snow, and thereby increases the resistance that the paddles find when they come in contact with the snow. When the sled is to be used on ice, segment gears with sharp points are provided upon the ends of the paddles. In order to adjust the paddle-wheel to different depths of snow, a hand lever is provided. To prevent breaking the paddles on uneven ground, the axle of the paddle-wheel is placed on both sides. The sled is steered by a hand lever which moves the paddle-wheel along its axle, and is stopt by a lever which operates the brake. With a powerful motor and broad enough runners, the motor sled can ascend steep grades."

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF THE SEXES

WHAT maintains the numerical balance between the sexes? Does this balance hold good in the case of other living creatures than man? These questions have recently been studied somewhat and it has been discovered that in some cases the numbers of one sex preponderate greatly at birth. This, apparently, is the case where the preponderating sex is weaker and more apt to die before maturity than the other, and is a device of nature to preserve the balance. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 25):

"It is generally supposed that there is no notable difference in number between the two sexes. This opinion is based especially on the study of man; for in regard to the other animals, observations have never been made on a sufficient number of individuals. Nevertheless, statistics on this point have real value only if they relate to a very great number at the moment of birth, for after birth the mortality in the two sexes is variable, the males, especially among the lower animals, being less resistant and having shorter lives than the females. With man, the proportion of males to females is 103 to 100, in 10,864,950 cases studied. Quetelet, from a study of the same ratio taken before birth, replaces this figure by 131. Darwin, in 25,560 horses of English breed, found that the proportion of males was 99.7 per cent. Of a toad, *Bufo lentiginosus*, Kinga counted 241 males to 259 females.

"An American author, Montgomery, has been studying the numerical ratio of the sexes in a large North-American spider, the *Latrodectus mactans*. With uncommon patience, he has examined 41,749 young spiders newly born, and he has completed these observations by a study of some other species of spiders. He reaches the conclusion that the proportion of the sexes is different in different species and that it may even serve as a specific character. In the *Latrodectus* the proportion of males is 8.19; that is, eight males are born for every female. This fact will perhaps appear odd to naturalists, who are accustomed to find in collections more adult females than males, but this results simply from the comparative longevity of the females.

"How is this high proportion of males in spiders to be explained? . . . Mr. Montgomery refers it to the theory of selection, and he suggests a complete theory of sex-origin along this line.

"According to this author, in time long past all individuals had the same reproductive faculty, but this was subject to variations or fluctuations. There were some individuals that possest it in a greater degree; others in a less. With the aid of selection and segregation, the former became females, the other males. When there is excess of males or of females, selection intervenes to equalize the proportions. When the two sexes have the same mode of life, when a male can fertilize but one female, the proportion of the sexes is equal. When the males are more vigorous than the females, and can fertilize more than one, the proportion of males may fall below unity. But when the males are less well endowed physically, and psychically, for the struggle for life, when they die frequently before reaching maturity, the number of males exceeds that of the females, and such is the case with spiders."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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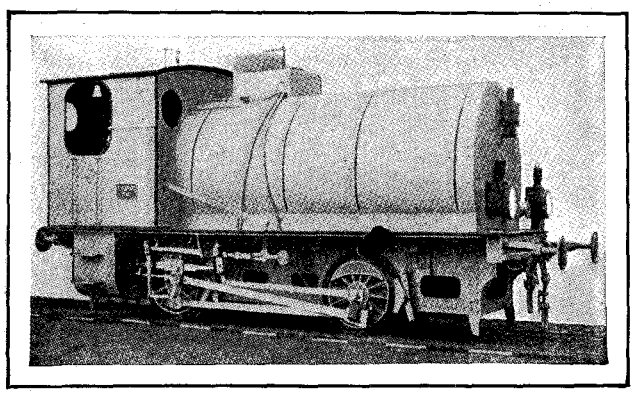
FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES

THE steam-locomotive in which the steam is not generated, but merely stored, is not a new idea. When the London Metropolitan underground line was opened, it was proposed to use such motors on it, in order to avoid the inconvenience of smoke. The development of electric traction has made the use of fireless steam-locomotives unnecessary on underground roads, but there are still conditions where they are desirable, and they are now built in considerable numbers at Tegel, near Berlin. The accompanying illustration and description are from *The Railway Magazine* (London, August), which says:

"This type of locomotive is especially suited for use on railways where the question of fire precaution is almost a first consideration, as, for example, powder-mills, cotton-plants, wharves, and other places where the presence of an ordinary type of locomotive, or even electric power, prejudices the insurance.

"The simplicity of the fireless locomotives can be understood when it is stated that in the cab the mechanism consists merely



A FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVE BUILT IN GERMANY.

of a regulator, reversing-gear, and brake. Only one man is required to work the engine, thus saving the expense of a fireman. Fireless locomotives are growing in favor, and . . . lately the Prussian State Railway has taken up the type for special service, such as shunting in covered stations, etc.

"The locomotive is fireless; it has no fire-box. As will be seen from our illustration, in general appearance the engine resembles the ordinary type of locomotive minus the fire-box, funnel, and sundry other attachments. It must be understood that this type of locomotive is unsuitable for uninterrupted railway service, but is essentially a yard shunting-machine; in other words, it must keep near its base of supply, and this base of supply is the boiler of some local power-station, where the tank of the locomotive is filled with steam, and on this steam supply the machine will run from four to five hours doing ordinary shunting work."

Contrary to one's natural impression, we are told, steam is not taken into the engine's tank at high pressure, but at a pressure about the same as that in the boiler of the power-station. In order to effect this, the boiler is filled with water to about three-fourths its capacity. Steam is admitted by means of a steam coupling from the power plant, and is mixt thoroughly with the water in the boiler-tank, the effect being to superheat the water and thus raise the pressure in the locomotive boiler practically to that in the boiler of the power-station. We read:

"Naturally, where there is a constant decrease in steam tension, the cylinder must be comparatively large in diameter. . . . It is found in practise that even at pressures of from one to two atmospheres considerable work may be accomplished, and at tensions of one-fourth to one-half an atmosphere the locomotive is still able to propel itself to the filling-tank. The refilling of the engine takes from eight to fifteen minutes each time. . . . . .

"The size of the locomotive naturally depends on the work to be performed, and in determining a type for any particular service, not only must the work be taken into consideration, but the size of the receiver must be sufficiently large to obviate too frequent fillings during the working-hours. With a properly designed locomotive for normal conditions of work, all necessary shunting should be effected without having to refill the engine except during the dinner hour. At the same time, there should be sufficient margin in size allowed the boiler-tank to meet any overwork that may be imposed. . . . . .

"Speaking generally, this fireless locomotive is really an accumulator-engine, the necessary power for which is supplied by a quantity of heated water, the temperature of which is equal to a certain steam overpressure. This water supplies the steam for the engine. It goes without saying that in default of fire the steam development is effected at the expense of the heat contained in the water, and the engine works with a constantly decreasing power. When steam is brought from the boiler of the stationary plant to the locomotive it is precipitated in the cooler water of the engine-boiler and gives up its heat to the same until the temperature and pressure in both boilers are nearly the same. This is the exact reverse of the evaporating-process during the working of the engine, and it results therefrom that, putting aside the probable water losses through leakages and such reasons, the water-level in the boiler, after filling up, will always remain the same without the water being actually admitted. . . . . .

"There is no question that the fireless locomotive offers absolute safety against fire which might be caused by flying sparks, and all smoke nuisance is eliminated. This permits of the machine being used in sheds and other enclosures. There is marked economy, since the cost of producing steam in stationary boiler plants is less than when produced by ordinary fire locomotives. . . . Practically there are little or no repairs needed on one of these machines, since there is no fire-box and the strain on the boiler is practically nil. The makers say that any incrustations which may develop need not be removed, as such deposits . . . assist in reducing the radiation of heat. The engine can be made ready for service in a very short time, and when once charged is ready for work at a moment's notice. If it is not required constantly, the machine may be left standing without supervision, and even after the expiration of three or four hours it can be brought into play. From this it will be seen that the special province of this type of machine is intermittent work. Since the machine is independent of electric current, it can be operated over any line of tracks adapted to its gage, and in point of safety it is probably unexcelled. There need be no fear of an explosion, as the steam-pressure in the receiver after filling up only decreases, and never increases."

ELECTRIC POWER AND SANITATION

THAT there is an undeveloped field for the electric motor in connection with the sanitation of public buildings is noted by an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 5). He believes in a large possible demand for current to operate ventilating-fan motors in schoolhouses and similar buildings and in a still greater possibility for the operation of vacuum cleaning or electric-sweeper outfits, portable or otherwise, for use in all kinds of buildings, public and private. He writes:

"In Toledo, for instance, there are twenty-five school-buildings equipped with motor-driven ventilating-fans. Current is supplied by the central station, and the business is most desirable, as it is entirely a day load and off the circuits by 4 P.M. It would hardly pay to install a private power-plant in each building for this purpose, and station managers may well pay more attention to this class of business.

"Intimately associated with the matter of ventilation is that of cleaning building interiors by the vacuum system, by electric sweepers, or by various combinations of the two. Here the opportunity extends not only to public buildings, hotels, theaters, and the like, but to private residences as well. Electric power is by far the best available means of operating these useful twentieth-century devices, and the great extent of the field thus available to the enterprising central-station man is obvious."

But aside from the direct benefit of mechanical ventilation and cleaning it has, the writer notes, a larger aspect relating to the health of the community. The danger of spreading disease may be lessened by actually taking away the dust and dirt in a school-

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room and burning it, instead of dislodging and allowing it to remain and be breathed. He says:

"Nearly every one has remarked the particles of dust dancing in a ray of sunshine penetrating a dark room. This dust may now be removed to a very large extent by modern methods of cleaning and ventilation, and it is electricity that is called upon to do the work.

"Physicians and all others interested in modern methods of hygiene will give their assistance in the campaign against dust. The matter was discust at last week's convention of the Ohio Electric Light Association, and Dr. W. F. Fitzgerald, of Greenville, Ohio, who was present, said that the question of the method of cleaning schoolhouses and other public buildings had appealed to him for twenty-five years. 'We send our children to these places,' said he, 'and confine them there where they may be infected with some contagious disease through defective methods of keeping the rooms clean; and if an effective process of cleaning can be secured its cost should be a matter of slight consideration.' The speaker hoped that those present would carry home to their medical societies and city and county governments the hygienic side of the question. He assured them that medical men everywhere would give them hearty support.

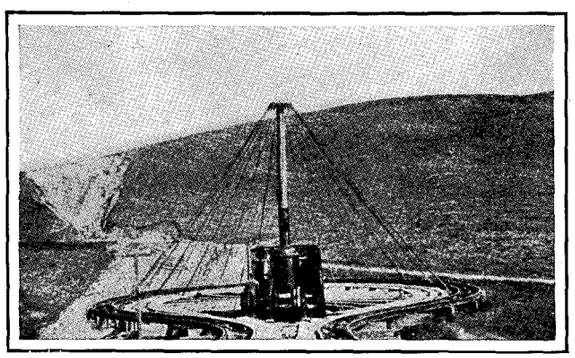
"Thus the men selling electric light and power can do a public service as well as advance their own interests by calling attention everywhere to the manifest advantages of mechanical ventilation and cleaning of public buildings."

A NEW AID TO RAILROAD BUILDING

THE quick construction of high railroad embankments, without the use of falsework or trestles, is made possible by a newly invented device known as a "continuous unloader," which has recently been used with success on some Western roads. It is thus described and illustrated in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, September):

"The continuous unloader here shown is a device by means of which cars may be unloaded continuously and with small delay. It was designed to take the place of trestles in the construction of high embankments, and was recently given a practical test on two of the largest fills on the Western Pacific Railroad at Altamont, Cal., and has proved satisfactory. The work is well done, in less time and for less money than by the older methods in use for this class of work. The danger from the use of high temporary trestles is eliminated by this method.

"The unloader consists of a circular track resting on radials, and partly supported by rods, suspended from a mast, in the center of

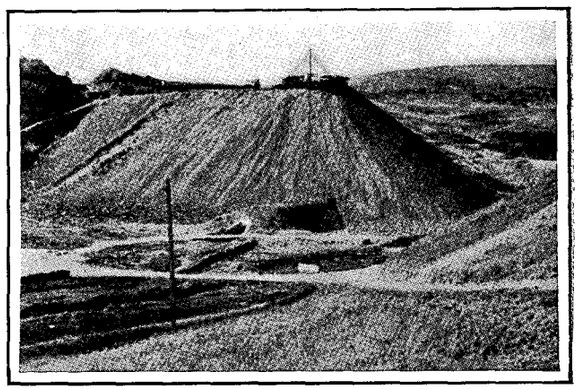


From "Railway and Locomotive Engineering."

NEAR VIEW OF THE CONTINUOUS UNLOADER.

the structure. The entire frame rests on rollers, under which are short stringers, and is moved ahead by its own power, ten or fifteen feet at a time, as the work progresses. On the unloader is a double-drum hoisting-engine which operates a cable that leads round the circular track, between the rails, and is held in place by cast rollers. A train of six, eight, or ten loaded industrial railway-cars are pushed by a locomotive to the unloader, where they are picked up by the cable and hauled around. Three or four yard, side-dumping cars, 36-inch gage, are used. The cars are unloaded while in motion; one man, with a dumping-stick, dumps them as fast as they come. Two men knock the chains loose, and two men pull them back and chain up. One engineer and two blockmen complete the force required to operate the unloader.

"While the cars are going around the circle, the engine switches from the delivery-track to the receiving-track and is then ready for the empties. The empty cars having been delivered to the engine, the ball on the cable is pulled back and is ready for another train. On this work, trains of cars were handled faster than a 65-foot



From "Railway and Locomotive Engineering."

THE CONTINUOUS UNLOADER BUILDING AN EMBANKMENT ON THE WESTERN PACIFIC ROAD.

steam-shovel, side-cutting, in good material, could load them. It can easily handle all the material loaded by two steam-shovels. The time consumed in moving the machine forward is about ninety minutes, and this work is usually done during a meal-hour, so as not to delay the steam-shovel. One fill on which this unloader was used was 125 feet high and 750 feet long. The other was 114 feet high and 1,200 feet long. The unloader is readily taken apart, and can be shipped on any ordinary flat-car."

ELECTRIC BREAKDOWNS

IN substituting a single large unit of power for the small separate train-units hitherto in use, is an electric railroad making the mistake of "putting all its eggs into one basket"? If a single locomotive breaks down, a hundred others go on pulling their trains as usual; but if the central station gives out, the whole system or division is brought to a standstill. In a discussion of this subject, an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, August 20) concludes that the newly electrified roads should provide against accidents of this sort by an extensive duplication of plant. He writes:

"Can a large railway afford to run the chance of having its trains on an entire division tied up for three or four hours? This question was made much of in the early discussions of electric operation of railways, as an argument against 'electrification.' It is a very plausible argument: With steam locomotives every train is independent, and an accident can rarely interfere with more than one or two trains; with electric operation, however, everything depends on continuous supply of power from the generating-station, and should an accident disable the station or interrupt the supply wires, the whole railway or the whole division would be dead. The ready answer to this was that the power-station is the most reliable part of the system, and with its duplication of machinery, etc., is far more safe against breakdowns than the crude steam-locomotive; and that it would prove easy to apply automatic cutouts and duplicate lines at every point to the effect of insuring that no interruption need last more than a few seconds. The steady service of city lighting systems was referred to as a convincing argument in favor of the high degree of reliability of a large electric generating and supply system.

"A breakdown of just the kind prophesied paralyzed the electric terminal division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford between New York City and Stamford, Conn., a few days ago. It is reported that a high-tension cable leading out from the power-house failed. The entire division is supplied from a single generating-station. The result was to cut off current from the whole

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division for several hours. Trains could not enter or leave the division or move along in it except where a steam-locomotive happened to be available. This was not the first such interruption; a similar tho shorter one occurred a few weeks before. The two together reenforce each other as evidence of the reality of the chance of interruption."

In spite of this striking illustration, the writer thinks, the time has gone by when such interruptions could be made an argument against electric operation. Electric equipment, he asserts, has proved to be amply steady of operation on lines whose nature and traffic are suited to the case. He says:

"The New York Central, in fact, operating its electric terminal division in the same territory as the New Haven's, has been free from interruptions of any considerable duration, and there is no reason to suppose that other lines under electric operation would not be able to secure substantially equal reliability.

"What the interruption does show is that it is highly necessary to design an electric supply system for railway operation in such a way as to protect at every single point against the chance of a general interruption. The principle of duplication, with full protection of the alternate sets of equipment so that the one can not involve the other in difficulty, must be applied in thorough manner from boiler to track. All elements should be arranged to cut themselves out of the system automatically when damaged, and where this is not possible they must be arranged for prompt detection of trouble and quick disconnection. If a storage-battery reserve of power affords additional security, over and above that secured by mere duplication of transmission-lines and generating-plant, let it also be provided. Economy in first cost may not be allowed to weigh against the gain in certainty of continuous service."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE OTIS SMITH,
Director of the United States Geological Survey.

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGY HERE AND IN FRANCE—An interesting comparison between the government geological services of France and the United States is made by the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, Aug. 29) in a notice of the twenty-eighth annual report of the director of the United States Geological Survey. Says the writer:

"Contrary to the usage of most other countries the French geological survey has no special geologists. The duty of preparing the geological charts is entrusted to mining engineers, professors and tutors in various faculties, and to other volunteers (about one hundred collaborators in all). As all of these have other occupations that take up the greater part of their time, they naturally can not do much work on the maps. Again, they can not be hurried too much, for the appropriation would not be sufficient to meet their expenses, altho they receive no other payment for their services. To pay these expenses a sum of less than 120,000 francs ($24,000) is allowed yearly. Compare with this the appropriation for the United States Geological Survey—9,233,280 francs ($1,846,656)! It will be objected that the United States geological service includes much more than ours, having a section of topography that in France is part of the War Department, and a hydraulic section that corresponds to nothing that we have. . . . This is true; but we may make the comparison more exact. Let us take only the geological section of the United States Geological Survey. For the year just past it included 43 geologists, 3 paleontologists, 38 assistant geologists, and 5 geological aides, all regular appointees. Of this number, 51 collaborators were employed for the whole year; the others gave only part of their time. For this same year the appropriation for this section was 1,205,223 francs ($241,044)! Note that this sum does not include the expenses of publication, which are charged to another account. It is not astonishing, in these conditions, that the United States swamp us with their productions, which include 11 maps (not counting those in the various volumes) and 16,833 pages of text! Fortunately, we are not obliged to read it all!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PREVENTION OF VIBRATION

THE present crusade against noises is noteworthy as showing either that we are becoming more sensitive to physical disturbance of this kind or that we are coming to realize more fully its possible danger to the organism. The human body is a delicate bit of machinery and may be compared to a piece of laboratory apparatus. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 15):

"Many can recall the annoyance and trouble experienced during their college days, when working in a physical laboratory near a street along which heavy vehicles traveled, or even due to the operation of some piece of apparatus in another part of the same building. Various plans have been devised for preventing this trouble, the simplest possibly being to mount the galvanometer or other instrument on a block of stone supported in a box of sawdust. Under the right conditions the motion of the pedestal or table upon which the box is supported is absorbed in the sawdust, so that the galvanometer remains comparatively quiet. Sometimes the instrument can be supported on a light board carried on rubber bands, with good results. Probably the most satisfactory arrangement is that known as the 'Julius Suspension,' in which a system of springs and weighted supports, adjusted so as to avoid any harmonic swaying which might be set up, carries the instrument. This device, however, is somewhat expensive and elaborate, and is not available at every point. It occasionally happens that annoyance is caused in other quarters than the physical laboratory, by the operation of machinery. Sometimes, under unfavorable conditions, this annoyance becomes serious."

An interesting example of this was noted in these columns some time ago, where a method of mounting machinery in certain French factories was described. A similar one is that of the reciprocating engines in the central electric station of Sutton, England, whose vibration gave rise to much complaint. Says the writer:

"Deep trenches were dug around the power-house going well down below the engine and house foundations; but as both engines and houses were on the solid chalk, this plan, as might have been expected, failed. It was therefore decided to adopt steam turbines, which it was thought would not be as objectionable, as vibration should be less; but, in addition to this, special arrangements were made to absorb any vibration which might arise in the turbines. The plan adopted was quite similar to the arrangement resorted to in the physical laboratory. The turbine was set on a solid block of concrete, which was, in turn, supported on rubber cushions. In this case, of course, it is the vibrating device which is cushioned and not the object which it is desired to protect. The result, of course, is the same, but it is interesting to note that the plan would not have been feasible for any present type of prime mover, except the turbine. It is true that well-balanced reciprocating engines are frequently run without being bolted solidly to their foundations, but few engine-builders or operating engineers would be willing to trust these engines on a flexible support such as cushions of rubber.

"While on this subject of vibration it is rather interesting to call attention to the recent improvement in the running conditions of the steamship *Mauretania*, which, it will be remembered, is driven by four steam turbines, and which recently damaged one of her propellers. While repairing the latter, advantage was taken of the opportunity to change the propeller-blades a little, and it is said the change reduced very appreciably the vibration of the vessel. It seems that there was more or less resonance between the vibration caused by the propeller-blades and the speed at which they were driven; so by throwing the two out of harmony, the effect is damped out. Doubtless similar conditions exist elsewhere and frequently are the cause of the entire trouble due to vibration, and by some slight change, throwing the apparatus or its support out of tune, the effect is removed."

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A LOOM FOR WEAVING PIPE

A MACHINE for making water-pipe of reenforced concrete, in which the wire webbing used for strengthening the concrete is woven into the substance of the pipe at the time when it is made, has been invented in Switzerland, and is described in *Engineering* (London, July 31). The result, the writer thinks, will be a great increase in the use of this kind of piping, which has many advantages. It is now made by other processes, particularly in the United States and France, but the cost is high and it has been found difficult to make the piping water-tight under pressure. Says the writer:

"Reenforced-concrete pipes have much to recommend them. They can generally be made on the site, where the steel and cement can easily be carried at a small cost, and where sand and gravel are frequently procurable. They are, moreover, practically indestructible, which is of the greatest importance in many districts, and may even justify a comparatively high first cost being incurred. Another form of construction, closely allied to that of pipes, is the manufacture of hollow poles for carrying telegraph wires and cables for electric traction; for there seems to be a wide field open in this direction, the very short life of wooden poles, particularly in some climates, being well known. . . . . .

"Previous attempts to make reenforced-concrete hollow poles have not been attended with much success. The difficulty has been in connection with their molding. Solid poles have, of course, been made, but their great weight is a disadvantage. Concrete has in certain cases been molded round a wooden core, which was afterward left in, but wood is liable to organic change, particularly in such a situation, and is very liable to decay and swell, causing the concrete to crack. Attempts were made to place the concrete between an inner core and outer sheeting, but the difficulties of putting the concrete in to the thickness of only an inch or two were too great.

"These difficulties have, however, been overcome by the Siegwart process, which is as follows: A long core of sheet iron is mounted on supports or trestles, which run on rails, the core being so mounted that it can rotate, and also move in a longitudinal direction.

"Around this core steel rods of small section are fixt, in a direction parallel with the axis of the core, and the core is then drawn through a machine which is stationary. While this is taking place concrete made from fine material, such as screened grit and Portland cement, and mixt very dry till it is of the consistence of moist sugar, is discharged on to a coarse cloth webbing laid on a conveyor-belt that takes one lap round the core. This continuous traveling conveyor-belt is so stretched that it wraps the concrete round the core under great pressure.

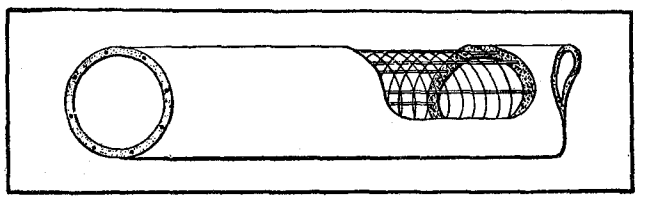
"As the core travels along and issues from under the belt a fine wire is wound spirally into the concrete, which is immediately embraced by a canvas binding. Small rollers are then applied with great pressure to the binding which is wrapt round the concrete. The slack which is produced in the canvas bandage by this pressure, due to the reduction in the external diameter of the concrete, is taken up by a special contrivance.

"The core, therefore, as it comes from the machine is wrapt round with a bandage of cloth containing the concrete. The trestles, with the suspended core, are pulled regularly forward by the machine. When the core has passed completely through the machine it is placed on one side to harden, the concrete being kept damp during this process.

"In about twelve hours the interior sheet-metal core is withdrawn, being specially constructed so that this can be done. After hardening for about six days the bandage is removed, and the pipe or pole, whichever it may be, is complete, except in the case of the latter, which may require some fixing at the top for carrying electric wires, and a stopper at the top end. For ordinary work poles made in this way can be used as they are, but where appearance is a consideration they may have a wash of cement grout given to them."

Poles made by this system, the writer goes on to say, have a shell thickness of from 1 inch to 2 inches, according to height and strength, and the reenforcement is also varied to suit. At present they are made up to 45 feet in length, and pipes up to 20 feet in length, with a diameter up to 2 feet. For pipes which may have to withstand high pressure, the size and amount of the spiral reenforcement are increased. The pipes are said to bear very high pressures safely, and tests are shortly to be carried out with pressures up to 180 pounds per square inch. To quote further:

"Another advantage of these pipes is that they are made about twice the length of cast-iron pipes of the same diameter, and that, therefore, there are fewer joints to be made, and the laying of the pipes is much facilitated. When the joint between two pipes is made, the lengths are slipt into a reenforced-concrete socket ring until the ends butt against each other, after which cement grout is



REENFORCED CONCRETE PIPE.

run in. The great speed at which these pipes and poles can be made is a remarkable feature of the system. It is claimed that a pipe 20 feet long and 2 feet in diameter can be made in about thirty-five minutes. With regard to cost, when compared with iron or wood poles, ferro-concrete tubes stand in a favorable light; in first cost they may be more expensive, particularly in the case of the smaller sizes, but when the cost of upkeep is taken into account —say, over a period of thirty or forty years—the economy of the concrete pole becomes manifest."

NEW USE FOR ASHES—Coal-ashes in bulk might not seem a hard and resistant material, yet they are now used in some of the coal-mines of Northeastern Pennsylvania to prevent cave-ins. Flushed into the spaces formerly occupied by coal, the ashes form a solid mass when the water drains off, capable of holding up the earth and rock above. Says *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, September):

"This device is illustrative of the contrast between highly developed mining practises of to-day and the wasteful methods that once prevailed. Then the object was to get as much coal out of the ground as possible, and little thought was given to the future. Now, tho, experts have begun to predict the date when there will be no more anthracite; and the mining company of to-day is as careful of conservation as of immediate production.

"A mine just outside of Scranton, Pa., is near to a big boiler plant which consumes three hundred tons of coal daily. Naturally, a large supply of ashes is created in the fire-boxes beneath the boilers. It is estimated that about fifty tons of ashes a day are sent down into the mine.

"Water pumped from a near-by mine is used for the flushing. Running through a wooden trough, it reaches a tunnel that passes beneath the ash-pits. This tunnel slopes at a grade of three-eighths of an inch to the foot. At intervals the ashes are shaken into it from above.

"The flow of the water carries the ashes to a bore-hole, leading straight down through the ground to the mine. At the bottom are pipes leading to the worked-out places which are to be filled. Through the pipes goes the torrent of ashes and water, and the ashes are piled into the abandoned 'breast' or gangway, while the water seeps and drains away. Gradually the pile of ashes grows, until it reaches from floor to roof. Then it becomes hard and firm. Near-by have been left pillars containing hundreds of tons of coal. When the new ash-pillars are large enough to be safe supports, the coal can be taken out.

"It is a costly process. The piping is worn out very rapidly by the sulfur which is always present in mine water, and therefore has to be replaced frequently. The economy is one the benefits of which are more for the future than for the present. Owing to the rapid exhaustion of the richer and more easily mined veins, it is necessary to use all means, no matter how expensive, to make the remaining coal available."

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RECOIL OF THE ATTACK ON TAFT

THE prejudice which seems to exist in some quarters against William H. Taft as a Presidential candidate because of his religious belief "has had a salûtary effect," so writes a Cincinnati correspondent to the New York *Tribune*, representing the opinion of the Republican managers. "Many clergymen of prominence have hastened to express their confidence in the high religious standing of the Republican candidate," thus, in the view of the writer, turning the attack into a boomerang. It was pointed out that Mr. Taft was a Unitarian, and certain religious bodies, notably the Methodist denomination, were reported to object to him on that score. The religious press are practically silent on this topic, however, so that the anti-Taft side is not available for quotation, and the responsibility for the attack seems to be difficult to place, for, as characterized by the New York *Evening Post*, "it is a whispering campaign, accompanied by stirring personal appeals not to let high heaven witness the seating in the White House of a man who denies the divine parentage of Jesus." We quoted on August 22 an interview published in the New York *Sun*, purporting to come from Mr. George E. Tobey, secretary of the Nebraska Epworth Assembly, to the effect that Methodist preachers at the Assembly had "gone wild over Bryan" and made "no secret of their opposition to Mr. Taft." Mr. Tobey now writes to this office to say:

"I never gave any interview on this subject to anybody. It is without foundation in substance and in fact. No such condition existed at the Nebraska Epworth Assembly."

The Homiletic Review (New York) published a symposium on the subject, giving many letters from clergymen. The majority made no objection to Mr. Taft for his religious faith, but one writer, Egidius Kellmayer, observes in the September issue:

"If Mr. Taft is a Unitarian—that is, a man who does not believe in the person of Christ as the second person of the Trinity—then Mr. Taft and I have very little in common, and I can never vote for him, and I shall feel it my duty to withhold as many votes from him as I possibly can, not sparing time or effort."

Other denominations besides the Methodists are now charged with fomenting opposition to the Republican candidate, says *The Evening Post* (New York), and are "growing uneasy because—curiously enough—Mr. Taft is believed to be too friendly with Rome." This paper continues:

"It is remembered that as Governor-General of the Philippines he dealt with many Catholic questions in a way highly satisfactory to the Vatican, and that the purchase of the Catholic lands in the archipelago took place under terms most acceptable to the Church, and very much less so to the Filipinos, who had directed their successful revolution quite as much against the friars as against the Spanish authorities. Then, too, by Mr. Roosevelt's direction, Mr. Taft actually went to Rome in violation of all American precedents, to negotiate direct with the Vatican about these very lands. And it is recalled that Mr. Roosevelt was unfortunately involved in the attempt to obtain a cardinalate for Archbishop Ireland. For this the President, the spoiled darling of the people, was readily forgiven; but the fear now exprest, honestly or dishonestly, is that Mr. Taft has been so long in training under his political creator as to make it likely that he, too, will appoint a Catholic to his Cabinet and adopt Mr. Roosevelt's methods of capturing Catholic votes. These were recently thus described in the Manchester *Guardian:*

"'He accomplished this by methods which I will merely suggest, in the case of the Catholics, by saying that he courted and cultivated them assiduously and openly from the day when, as Governor of New York, it became evident that he might one day be President. He consulted their authorities, appointed many Catholics to office, boasted of his religious tolerance, attended Catholic festivals, "boomed" different Catholic bishops for promotion to archbishoprics, and the cardinalate itself, and with his frank and dashing ways of good-fellowship made himself peculiarly agreeable to American Catholic voters. The result was that he detached large numbers of them from their traditional party allegiance and got their votes in critical States four years ago.'

"This description was called forth by an article in the well-informed *Frankfurter Zeitung*, dealing with the presence in Rome of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Farley, which, it was hinted, was not unconnected with American politics and a quiet attempt to enlist the Catholic influence on Mr. Taft's side. Now, any one can attach meanings to the visits of high church dignitaries that he pleases. But it is a fact that the Catholic interest in Mr. Roosevelt was quite as much due to the popular enthusiasm for his personality and the flattery of his attentions to their authorities as to anything done for the Church itself. And the same is true of his success in capturing many Hebrew votes. Has he not a Straus as well as a Bonaparte in his Cabinet, and has he not recognized in innumerable ways the important position now occupied in our political and social life by our Hebrew citizens? If Mr. Taft is to be under suspicion because of Mr. Roosevelt's friendliness to Catholics, he should also be watched because the President is hail-fellow-well-met with the Jews."

But *The Evening Post* thinks "this argument is obviously too insincere and far-fetched to be worthy of much attention" for—

"The simple truth is that, with the glamor of Mr. Roosevelt's personality removed from the center of the stage, men of all faiths are going to vote as they did before, with less regard to the candidate and more for the things he stands for."

BINGHAM'S WORK FOR THE GILBERTESE

"IF you want to see a man who has done something—something which is really worth doing—look at that man Bingham." So spoke Professor Thayer, of Harvard, four years ago concerning the Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, and the thing he had done was to reduce a language to writing, translate the Bible into that language, and supervise the printing of the volume. Dr. Bingham is now in this country, having come from his home in the Gilbert Islands, and will attend the meeting of the Congregationalist Mission Board in Brooklyn next month. The story of his romantic career is given by Frances J. Dyer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), where it may be learned that practically the whole life of Dr. Bingham and his wife have been devoted to the service of the Gilbertese, a tribe of fierce and naked savages on a remote island in the Pacific. The story proceeds in this vein:

"Hiram Bingham was born in Honolulu August 16, 1831, his parents being pioneer missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. An intelligent tourist asked not long ago if any trace could be found on these islands of the Gospel seed-sowing by those early missionaries. The astonished reply was, 'Do you find any trace of the Gospel in the city of Boston?' Three years after his graduation from Yale in 1853 he was married, and the young couple took passage almost immediately on the first *Morning Star* for the Gilbert Islands. The group lies nearly on the equator, where the mercury never drops below 76. Their house, 24x16, received the significant name of Happy Home. Their food was almost as meager as John the Baptist's, consisting of fish, coconuts, and pandanus fruit. Once a year the *Morning Star* brought other supplies, but her most precious cargo was the mail-bag.

"'It was pretty hard,' said Dr. Bingham, 'to have our first mail appropriated by the natives, who thought it was some kind of new food. As we visited their huts, we found fragments of letters, which we purchased with a fish-hook or some trifle equally dear to the savage heart, either hopelessly mutilated or lost.'

"There in the tropics, the only white man on the island, amid uncongenial surroundings, he began to 'do something.' At his ordination his father said to him: 'Make yourself master of their language. . . . Translate and publish the Scriptures.' How little the son dreamed of the toil and sacrifice involved in carrying out that commission! The difficulties were stupendous. The climate was enervating, his eyesight poor, and after a few years he was compelled by ill-health to remove to Honolulu. But, encouraged by his wife, who was a fine linguist, he entered upon the task of actually making a language.

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"He had to collect his own vocabulary and construct his own grammar. This achievement has not been paralleled since John Eliot prepared his Bible for the Indians. Some ludicrous mistakes occurred, as in trying to find a Gilbertese equivalent for 'prayer.' The word used meant 'to practise incantations,' precisely what they were expected *not* to do! At length, in the summer of 1873, they sailed with glad hearts back to Apaiang, taking with them the New Testament in the native tongue. Before leaving there was a congratulatory gathering at their home in Honolulu at which the King was present."

Ten years later, at the instigation of Mrs. Bingham, the second task, of translating the Old Testament, was begun. We read:

"How could a man nearly fifty years old undertake such a task? The translation must be made from the Hebrew, which he had neglected for twenty-five years, having given his whole attention to Gilbertese, Hawaiian, and Greek. The examination of the Hebrew points would be most trying for his weak eyes. But under the inspiration of his wife's words, backed by the wish of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, he took his old Hebrew grammar from the shelf and buckled down to hard study.

"On his fifty-second birthday he was ready to begin translation. When about half through, a visitor brought him a copy of the Revision of 1881. 'This was an immense help,' said he, 'and gave me new courage.' Then followed an illness of five months, but nothing could quench his dauntless zeal. With the help of a native amanuensis, and obedience to his physician's restrictions of 'no letter-writing, no visiting, not much talking or walking, but much lying down,' he resumed translation, sometimes on the bed, sometimes at a table. His health steadily improved, his eyesight grew stronger. 'Then,' he exclaimed, 'with buoyant hope and increased courage I entered upon the home stretch.'

"One morning in the spring of 1893, after an absence of nearly thirty years from the United States, he and his wife, with a small group of friends, stood in the Bible House in New York, watching the last verse of Revelation being put into type. A proof was taken and Dr. Bingham read the words aloud in Gilbertese, his voice trembling with emotion. The little company adjourned to the big press-room, the type was placed in form, the wheels revolved, and the last page of the first Bible in Gilbertese was printed. A prayer of thanksgiving and the singing of the Doxology followed. How impressive the simple, impromptu ceremony! Booming of cannon, music, oratory, banners, and flowers often accompany the launching of a battle-ship or the opening of a new canal. Yet conquest of material forces sinks into insignificance in comparison with the victory of a faith which lifts a race from barbarism to the level of civilized human beings."

His latest literary effort has been the preparation of a Gilbertese dictionary. This work was made ready for publication, and the manuscript loaned to an Englishman, through whose carelessness it was irretrievably lost. But like Carlyle, after the manuscript of the first volume of his "French Revolution" was burned by an ignorant serving-maid, Dr. Bingham began the work over again. The writer continues:

"It has taken him ten years, and the monumental task is just completed. So far as known, he is the only man who has reduced a language to writing, translated the whole Bible into that language, and supervised the printing of the volume. He has supplied other means of education and Christian culture by preparing this dictionary, hymn-books, and miscellaneous literature. He has suffered from repeated illnesses, due to a tropical climate and lack of nourishing food. Once he was so weak that he was carried on a litter on board the *Morning Star*, on which there was a cow, whose milk was the means of saving his life.

"When asked if long periods of isolation from his fellow men was not the chief trial in his missionary career, he answered: 'That twenty-seven years between two of my three furloughs *was* a pretty long stretch. But, after all, my greatest trial has been in seeing some of the native converts lapse from the faith. Tropical character is apt to have a slim foundation of ethics. You know people there *will* lie,' he added sadly.

"Visitors to the Gilbert Islands to-day listen skeptically to stories of their former savage condition and the danger to life which beset travelers in earlier times. It is a safe place now, because this modest, scholarly servant of Christ and his devoted wife counted not their lives dear, but gave them unreservedly to those degraded heathen. Scholars all over the world recognize the magnitude of their service to humanity. Prof. Edward C. Moore, of Harvard, said recently—thus indorsing Professor Thayer's earlier estimate of Dr. Bingham as a man who has 'done something'—'When I think of what he has done during these fifty years in the Gilbert Islands, anything that the rest of us do appears too small to mention. I seem struck dumb in his presence.'"

DANGERS FROM WITHIN THE CHURCH IN SPAIN

THE Roman Church in Spain exercises great power, says the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, but "it knows that it is making its last stand." This view, he asserts, is acquiesced in by "foreign observers who are qualified by diplomatic knowledge, or by long familiarity with the country, to speak with authority." This correspondent seems to be entirely out of sympathy with the Catholic Church, but is equally cold toward the Protestant efforts there. The supposition that the Church is losing ground before Protestant attacks may, he remarks, be dismissed. British, American, and Swiss Protestant missions "live there peacefully and even meet with a good deal of favor—in a way." Children of the working classes and of late even a few of the middle and professional classes, it is said, send their children to the mission schools because the teaching is better and is more quickly given. Money is paid for this instruction, tho these same people "could get their children taught for nothing at government schools, and not only taught, but fed and even partially clothed, by the Escolopias." Nevertheless "the heads of these Protestant enterprises agree that Spain is a most barren soil for mission labor," and admit that they make no real impression. The situation as it relates to efforts of Protestant propaganda is further presented in *The Times* of September 3, in these words:

"The boys they educate go away to drift into religious indifference. The girls go to become pious after the manner of other Spanish women. Some missionaries have come to the conclusion that all they do is to unsettle such Christian faith as their pupils have, and are drawing back from the work. There are a few small bodies of Spanish dissenters. The so-called 'Bishop' Cabrera, whose irregular consecration by Archbishop Plunkett a few years ago caused some scandal, has a church built, mostly, if not wholly, by Irish Protestant subscriptions, in the Calle de la Beneficencia in Madrid. Don Cipriano Tornos, who was once chaplain to Isabel II., and who sacrificed a brilliant career to his convictions, ministers to a Spanish congregation in the house in the Calle de Leganitos, where the British and Foreign Bible Society has its office and the chaplain of the Embassy holds his services. There are a few communities of Plymouth Brethren scattered in various parts of Spain. Taken together all these dissenters are very few. Their total number is put by good judges at only ten thousand. It is highly doubtful, to say the least, whether either the Iglesia Española Reformada of Bishop Cabrera or the Evangélica of Don Cipriano Tornos, or the Plymouth Brethren could exist without foreign help. The tranquillity of the Church in the face of this Protestant attack shows that it knows itself to be in no serious danger from such a quarter. A demonstration does take place now and then. Thus when a few years ago an Anglican chapel was opened in Barcelona the Bishop denounced it in the highest style of Boniface VIII., and taking advantage of the clause of the Constitution which forbids the public celebration of religious ceremonies or display of symbols, other than the Roman Catholic, he insisted on the removal of a cross from the outside of the building. The chief result of the zeal of the Bishop (who had incidentally displayed extreme bad manners by publishing a private letter sent him by the King) was that Bishop Cabrera was allowed to open the front door of his church in Madrid, which he had hitherto been compelled to keep closed, while the Barcelonese comic papers drew cartoons representing their Bishop smashing a cross."

The danger to the Spanish Church, this writer avers, comes from within—"from the spread of indifferentism, from its own

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dissensions, from financial difficulties, and the revolt of laymen against clerical dictation." The writer continues:

"No doubt there is still faith. The smartly drest lady who crosses herself ostentatiously for the edification of the people as her carriage passes a church is untroubled by doubt or by knowledge, and is a real element of strength to the clergy. Whether the no less well-drest gentleman who sits beside her is to be relied on for more than a disposition to avoid disputes at home, and a general leaning to support the Church as a conservative institution, is another matter. The Church would do well not to rely on him to make a serious sacrifice in purse or person.

"Manifestations of zeal of the ancient Spanish kind are still to be heard of and seen. It is said by those who are in a position to know that societies of 'Disciplinantes' still exist, and meet in certain churches to scourge themselves and one another piously. Then there are brotherhoods of laymen such as the Luises, who sing in church and profess an ardent faith. They belong to the best families, but, to judge from the life they live—which, to call things by their right name, is very dissolute—they are not to be relied on to show the spirit either of the crusader or the martyr even in Spain, where, as English readers must distinctly understand, the tests of the religious man are the orthodoxy of his avowed belief, and his obedience to the Church, not his morality.

"The Church is not indifferent to morality. In the country districts it does the work which is done by the Roman-Catholic clergy in Ireland, with much success. Still, the Catholic is the man who believes and obeys even if he does fall into the sins of the flesh. Where they only are to be dealt with the Church is merciful and forgives. Where it is a case of rebellion, she is also merciful—and punishes as she best can. When we get away from the gentlemen who are Catholic, not because the Catholic doctrine is true, for on that point their minds are blank, but because it is Spanish and traditional and conservative, we come to the Spaniards who do believe. But the question is, in what?

"After many years' experience, direct and indirect, I should, for my part, say that they believe in the virgin of their own district, or in some other wonder-working image. One of the characters of 'La Catedral' (to quote that book once more) declares that she believes a little in God, and a great deal in La Virgen del Sagrario, the Toledan shrine. No one who knows Spain can accuse Señor Blasco Ibañez of burlesque. There is near Barcelona a miraculous image of St. Joseph of the Mount, belonging to a teaching sisterhood. Thousands of letters are sent to it every year containing petitions. They are ceremoniously burned on stated occasions, and the belief of the senders can hardly be other than that in this way the contents are conveyed to the saint. Now we need not inquire by what ingenuities of verbal legerdemain all this is distinguished from idolatry pure and simple. Enough that it prevails to an enormous extent in Spain and that it is not the kind of faith which can be relied on to resist 'the spread of enlightenment.' It looks more and more foolish to the younger men who are being carried apart from the old settled Spanish ways. And so the Church is menaced at its foundation."

SOCIALIST MINISTERS APPEAL—A recent manifesto signed by one hundred and sixty-one clergymen expresses belief in the Socialistic teachings of the Scriptures, and urges all Christian people to search the Scriptures and study the philosophy of Socialism in order that their belief may be vindicated. The signers represent twenty-four religious denominations and thirty-six States and Territories in the United States, besides three denominations and four provinces of Canada. The address of the ministers reads as follows:

"Brethren: We who are ministers to congregations of various denominations hereby declare our adherence to the object of the Ministers' Socialist Conference, which is:

"1. To permeate churches, denominations, and other religious institutions with the social message of the Bible; to show that Socialism is the economic expression of the religious life; to end the class struggle by establishing industrial democracy, and to hasten the reign of justice and brotherhood upon earth.

"2. We believe that the economic teaching of the Scriptures would find its fulfilment in the cooperative commonwealth of modern Socialism.

"3. We believe that the present social system, based as it is upon the sin of covetousness, makes the ethical life as inculcated by religion impracticable; and should give place to a social system founded on the 'Golden Rule,' and the 'Royal Law' of the Kingdom of God. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' which, realized under the cooperative commonwealth of Socialism, will create an environment favorable to the practise of religious life.

"4. We accordingly urge with utmost earnestness that all our brethren in the ministry and the people in all churches search the Scriptures and study the philosophy of Socialism, that they may see if our belief be not indeed God's very truth."

"STRANGE YOKE-FELLOWS"

CAN the Church afford to extend a friendly hand to the theater? *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.) asks this question after reading in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) that "the Free Churches of Great Britain, by making use of the drama to set forth the progress of foreign missions, have committed the Church to a friendlier attitude toward the theater." The "Pageant of Darkness and Light" connected with the exposition held last spring in the English capital called the "Orient in London" was the occasion for this observation by *The Congregationalist*, upon which its Southern contemporary retorts:

"Granting that this writer is correct when he further says that 'hundreds of thousands were taught the meaning and glory of missions by the theater as they never would have been taught by the pulpit, the Sunday-school, and the missionary concert,' it is a question whether the good has not been neutralized or overbalanced by the evil, if the churches, in giving this spectacular performance and in calling in the help of theatrical managers and professional actors, have set the seal of the Church's approval on the theater as an institution."

Going on to ventilate its own view of the theater as an institution toward which the Church can maintain no other attitude than the traditional one of hostility, it says:

"As an institution it is not neutral in the matter of religion and morals. It is the business of the theater to portray phases of life, and in doing so it is handling in its own way all the deep and delicate questions of life. It professes to hold up a mirror in which society can see itself in spots. The theater may be true to life, it may exhibit nothing but the truth. But there is a vast amount of truth that ought not to be exhibited, great patches of life that ought to be kept covered. The trouble with the theater has ever been that it has been disposed to lift the cover where the cover ought to be kept down. The theater is shamefully immoral, glaringly indecent. It often dispenses with clothes to the verge of nakedness, and is equally free in lifting the veil from moral deformity. It often holds up the mirror to society to show just those splotches which decency demands should be kept concealed.

"Should the Church treat the theater as an ally, or a foe? From the days of John Chrysostom to the present the Church has thundered its loudest anathemas against the theater. Always the theater has had its apologists and devotees among church people. But from its purest pulpits and its representative assemblies the Church has kept up an incessant warfare. Is there any reason why its attitude should change? Is the theater improving in its moral tone? We can not speak from personal observation; but we have recently read from high authority that its trend is from bad to worse; that plays are witnessed now without protest that would not have been countenanced a quarter of a century ago.

"Is the Church surrendering its testimony? Unquestionably in some places. We have known a Young Men's Christian Association to go into partnership with a theatrical management, by which the Association obtained the privilege of giving a lyceum course in the opera-house, interspersing the numbers between plays that were put on the stage by the manager. We read only this morning of a ladies' gild in a church, not a hundred miles away, that has done the same thing for the coming season. The management will use the theater one night for negro minstrels or high-class vaudeville. It will be fumigated and disinfected, and used by the good ladies the next night for making money to help on the work of the church. Strange yoke-fellows!"

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NEW FEATURES OF THE COMING OPERA SEASON

ALREADY the table is laid for our operatic season, tho the opening of the feast is yet six weeks off. The Metropolitan and the Manhattan managements have given the public the program of their offerings, and have invited an early patronage of the box-office. Naturally, after such a clean sweep in the management, the Metropolitan displays the greater share of novelties. One of the most interesting of the new aims is the promise that efforts will be made "to improve the performances as to ensemble," and less reliance placed "on the individual achievements of the splendid array of great artists who have helped to make the Metropolitan Opera House famous." This statement may very likely be read with pleasure by those not afflicted with Caruso-madness. A new feature of the musical part of the program will be a series of special performances, to be given on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from the end of February until April. Works of Beethoven, Mozart, and Wagner will be presented on these evenings. It will be seen that during the interval named, popular Saturday night performances will be suspended; Mr. Hammerstein will make a clean sweep and abolish them all at his house.

By courtesy of "The Theatre Magazine."

MME. LABIA,

Mr. Hammerstein's new soprano, a countess by birth. Her best rôles are *Tosca*, *Rosina* in "The Barber of Seville," and *Carmen*.

The Metropolitan also promises at least three operas in English. London heard Wagner's "Ring" performed in English last season, but New York will hear operas essentially English. One of these is "The Pipe of Desire," by Prof. F. S. Converse, of Harvard. The others are Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth" and Humperdinck's "Children of the King." This latter piece has not yet left the composer's hands, but it is hoped by the management that it will be finished in time for production "for the first time on any stage" at the Metropolitan next March.

The newcomers among the singers at this house are thus reviewed by the New York *Sun*:

"In its attempt to improve the ensemble of the productions the new directorate has engaged abroad a number of singers of importance who are to take the small rôles for the sake of strengthening the general representation. The new singers who will be heard this season are headed by Emmy Destinn, the famous Bohemian dramatic soprano from the Royal Opera House in Berlin and the sensation of the recent season at Covent Garden, where she has sung for the last three seasons. Other newcomers are Ada Adaberto, an Italian dramatic soprano; Frances Alda, a lyric soprano from La Scala in Milan; Berenice James, an American colorature soprano; Felicie Kaschowska, a lyric soprano for the German rôles; Leonora Sparkes, an English singer especially engaged to create the leading rôle in the production of Goldmark's 'The Cricket on the Hearth'; Maria Gay, a famous Spanish contralto, whose principal rôle is *Carmen*, in which she has made a sensational success in Europe during the last two years; Marianne Flahaut, a French contralto from the Opéra in Paris, and Mme. Niessen-Stone, a contralto, who has frequently appeared here in concert. She will replace Mme. Kirkby-Lunn. Newcomers among the men are Rinaldo Grassi, a young Italian tenor, and the well-known German tenors Erik Schmedes and Carl Joern; Jean Noté, the French barytone from the Opéra in Paris, and Pasquale Amato, an Italian barytone from La Scala; Walter Soomer and Fritz Feinhals, both from the principal German opera-houses, are the most important new barytones, while Adamo Didur, the Polish basso who sang last year at the Manhattan a few times, Allen Hinckley, who has been one of the most successful American bassos in Germany, and Herbert Witherspoon, the New-York concert-singer, are the principal basses. The name of Pol Plançon is missing from the list. Favorites from former years are Mme. Sembrich, Eames, Farrar, Gadski, Fremstad, Morena, Rappold, Mattfeld, Fornia, and Homer, and MM. Caruso, Bonci, Burgstaller, Martin, Goritz, Campanari, Reiss, Muehlmann, Scotti, and Blass. The number of artists under contract is larger than it ever was at any time since the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House."

From "The Illustrated London News."

MARIA GAY,

The new *Carmen* for the Metropolitan forces.

Besides the English and American operas above mentioned, the important new works are to be D'Albert's "Tiefland" (Marta of the Lowlands), in German; Catalini's "La Wally," in Italian; Raoul Laparra's "Habanera," in French; Puccini's "Le Villi," in Italian; Smetana's "Prodana Novesta" (Die Verkaufte Brant), in German, and Tschaikowski's "La Damadi Picche" (The Queen of Spades), in

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SIGNORA DESTINN,

A new soprano at the Metropolitan, famous in the rôles of *Senta*, *Mme. Butterfly*, and *Nedda*.

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Italian. Wagner leads the list of revivals, thus dispelling the rumors that he is "passing." After him come Verdi and Puccini, with an additional list of composers represented by one work each. Humperdinck, Converse, and Laparra have promised to supervise the first productions of their operas, and it is hoped to have D'Albert and Goldmark on hand for theirs also.

By courtesy of "Musical America."

ALLEN HINCKLEY,

An American basso, formerly with "The Bostonians," now coming to the Metropolitan to sing Wagner rôles.

Mr. Hammerstein's prospectus shows that the Manhattan has lost none of its popular favorites of last season, and has gained Signora Labia, a new Italian dramatic soprano, and reannexed the ever-desirable Melba. Mary Garden will provide copy for reviewers in her new rôle of "Salome," by Richard Strauss, and a male part formerly taken by a tenor in the "Jongleur of Notre Dame," by Massenet. Other new works will be "Princess d'Auberge," by Jan Block, and "Griselidis," by Massenet. Revivals of older works not hitherto in the Manhattan répertoire are promised, those for Mme. Tetrazzini being "The Star of the North," "The Barber of Seville," "The Daughter of the Regiment," and "La Sonnambula." Most of the operas brought forward last season will be repeated. Mr. Hammerstein's full roster of singers is:

Sopranos—Mmes. Melba, Tetrazzini, Garden, Labia, Espinasse, Agostinelli, Tancreda, Trentini, Ponezano, Zepilli, Severina, and Koelling. Special engagement, Mme. Campanini-Tetrazzini.

Mezzo sopranos and altos—Mmes. Gerville-Reache, Doria, and Mariska-Aldrich.

Tenors—Messrs. Zenatello, Dalmores, Taccani, Valles, Colombini, Paroli, Venturini, and Montanari.

Barytones—Messrs. Renaud, Sammarco, Gilibert, Dufranne, Perier, Polese, and Crabbe.

Bassos—Messrs. Arimondi, Vieulle, and De Segurola.

Chef d'orchestra, Cleofonte Campanini; musical directors, Messrs. Parelli and Charlier; stage director, Jacques Coini; stage managers, Messrs. Muzio and Engel.

Chorus masters—Messrs. Zuro and Nepoli.

Premier danseuses—Mmes. Odette Vallery and Annita Malinverni.

In place of popular Saturday-night performances Mr. Hammerstein will hold regular subscription nights. He is declared to have come to the decision long ago "that there was no real reason for giving to the great public which finds it convenient to attend the opera only on Saturday night a production that tradition has taught that public to believe was inferior to those given on the regular subscription nights and matinees." He has, moreover, provided as a novelty what he calls "Opera Pantomimes." They will be added to such of the operas as do not fill an entire evening's performance, and will be in the nature of orchestra accompaniment to the action of pantomime artists on the stage. Odette Vallery, Cecile Karff, and Eugen Marse will be the principal performers in the "Opera Pantomimes." On his opening night, November 9, Mr. Hammerstein will precede his rivals by one week and will defy them with a performance of "Tosca," the Metropolitan having hitherto claimed title to all of Puccini's operas.

AN IDEAL LITERARY MARRIAGE

THE ideal marriages among men and women of genius are reputedly so few that interest readily seizes upon a new case. Such a one is furnished by the late Norwegian novelist, Jonas Lie, whose recent death has called forth appreciations in all parts of Europe. In the literary realm the Brownings have stood as the example *par excellence*, offsetting the "awful warning" of the Carlyles. But the Brownings preserved their felicity by conserving their separate individualities. Jonas Lie, says Nicolò Vidacovich in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), "knew the happiness of a perfect union." Says another writer in *La Revue* (Paris): "In his own home he had the prototype of his favorite heroines: the warm and open-hearted creature in whose firm and unbiased judgment one could have perfect confidence." So much confidence did he have in her judgment that he first submitted everything he wrote to her opinion. He often said that the best things he had written were due to her influence, and this influence exerted itself in different ways, as this writer goes on to show:

"Sometimes she invented the plot of the novel, as in 'The Pilot and His Wife.' . . . They were not walking together when they met a man whose peculiar expression interested Lie. He told his wife so, and she suggested the story which he then developed with a master hand. . . . Generally, however, the opposite took place. He described the characters he intended to portray and the conflicts in which their thoughts and feelings would be engaged. When she had assured him that something could be made out of the plot he went to work. As soon as the manuscript was completed she read it carefully and made him prune, prune, prune. . . . He would stand up for his writings, arguing that the book could not be more condensed, but she always insisted and he would finally have to yield. His manuscripts were then a mass of unintelligible scribblings which she alone could understand. She copied them carefully for him and sent them to the publisher."

So, goes on the Italian writer, Mr. Vidacovich, it does not astonish one when Lie says "If I ever have written anything of merit, my wife has as great a share in it as myself." And in the preface of the complete edition of his works he declares:

"Her name should figure on the title-page as collaborator. . . . She was not the woman, however, who wished to accept publicly the position she should have held; her only desire was to be the

JONAS LIE AND HIS WIFE.

Mme. Lie provided for her husband the prototype of his favorite heroines.

true companion of her husband and to be known as such among our friends. . . . But now that we are both in the sixties, it is time, it seems to me, that the public should know that she has her part in the best and most successful things I have written."

Altho not a woman's-rights man in every sense, Lie seems to have done much to arouse the tired home-keeper. We read in the *Nuova Antologia*:

"In 'The Family of Gilje' the husband, selfish and despotical,

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coerces into perpetual submission the careworn wife. The housewife's thousand duties, the continual scenes and endless complaints, the daily quarrels over money matters, have made her an old woman before her time. But above all she is looked down upon by everybody, slighted at every occasion, as if she were nobody, while in reality she is everything, the mainstay of the household. Her own personality has entirely disappeared; she has no life of her own. 'She lives for her children' is her sigh of comfort. But he who says good-by to his will says good-by to his own self, and this is true of woman as well as of man. If the empty-minded and heartless woman is far from the standard of the ideal mother, the dependent and weak woman who possesses the spirit of self-sacrifice but who does not protect her own personality when necessary is equally inferior to her mission. For how can the children receive strong and sane impulses for after-life if the very foundation of the family is vitiated?"

Jonas Lie admired the strong and self-reliant woman, fearless and frank. So writes the author in *La Revue*, paraphrasing Lie himself. She is the type who reoccurs again and again; she is the one who makes ideal marriage possible. For marriage "is the union of free man and woman," and should be based on mutual confidence and trust. Both parties must be truthful and frank on all subjects, and "the cross must be carried by both. The one who through a generous feeling wishes to carry it alone, betrays the other." A one-sided responsibility creates misunderstanding. For "ideal love is not the sentimental idyl, but the union in which two souls complete each other. Woman is not the slave of man, nor his mistress, nor even the mother of his children; real marriage is like a kingdom where she is queen and he king."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"FAUST" FOR OUR DAY

THE new "Faust" offered to the English stage by Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, Stephen Phillips, and Comyns Carr is a "popular triumph," but seems to be a disappointment to the judicious. Expectation has been high-keyed, for the authors had announced that they have "reverently sought to preserve the literary and philosophical qualities of Goethe's work, while they have kept in mind the constructive necessities of the drama." Irreverent critics, such as Mr. E. A. Baughan, of *The Daily News* (London), call the play "a supernatural pantomime with Herbert Beerbohm Tree as showman." He calls Mr. Phillips's verse "spineless," while Mr. Tree's devil "seems to be suffering from cerebral anemia." Other critics less destructive aver that the new version is better than the "fustian" that Wills provided for Irving in the old Lyceum days, and try to assuage disappointment by laying blame upon the "time-spirit." "It is probable," says Mr. Boyle Laurence, critic of *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), "that a version of Goethe's 'Faust' attuned to the intellectual spirit of our age would have the playgoing public cold and His Majesty's Theatre empty." The morning *Standard* (London) harps on the same theme. "It is quite conceivable," says the critic of that paper, "that a new version in the spirit of modern occultism, while it would satisfy the few, would have failed to attract the many." Mr. Tree and the authors, it is asserted, "must appeal to the multitude or fail." Therefore "they have treated the legend as it would have been treated in the ancient days of its inception had the people of those times known of the resources of the modern theater." On these lines it is a triumph. *The Daily Telegraph* describes it as "a rich, grandiose, elaborate spectacle, somewhat too long, somewhat wanting in dramatic simplicity, and overburdened with unnecessary detail, but in its main conception both inspiring and suggestive." *The Telegraph*, intent upon doing the highest justice to the new production, discovers that the authors "have suggested two new ideas, neither of which is to be found, exactly in the form they present it, in the original." They are these:

"The first idea is that *Mephistopheles* is balked by the fact that *Faust* prefers a simple village maiden, like *Gretchen*. The *Devil* can not bear innocence and simplicity. He would have given *Faust* the most splendid heroines to possess and enjoy. He is annoyed with him that, instead of such gorgeous fantoms, he takes in preference 'a simple harebell'—

> I could have set the fairest at thy feet,
> Disrobed an empress but to serve thy sport,
> Or sacked the centuries to yield thee back
> Dead queens, whose beauty wrecked an elder world;
> Yet, with this feast outspread, thou needs must choose
> A windflower from the hedgerow.

"The second idea is that *Faust* is saved by his love for *Gretchen*. Of course, he must be saved somehow. That the scheme of the play demands—the play as Goethe manipulated it for an eighteenth-century audience. Marlowe merely took the medieval idea.

THE NEW MEPHISTOPHELES.
The poster used by Mr. Tree to advertise his spectacular production of "Faust," at His Majesty's Theater, London

Faust is a magician who makes a compact with the *Evil One*, and is therefore properly damned. Lessing, whose 'Faust' has mysteriously disappeared, suggested the much more humanistic notion that *Faust*, as the image of *Everyman*, must be proved to have such indomitable elements of good in him that he escapes the final condemnation. And this was carried out by Goethe, especially in the long, incoherent, and rambling episodes of the second part. But Messrs. Phillips and Carr, face to face with the same problem of how to save the soul of *Faust*, lay stress—for which, indeed, there is ample warrant in Goethe—on the double soul of *Faust*, and the gradual victory of his better nature. Through sensuous love the *Devil* hoped to drag *Faust* down into the mire of guilt. Instead, there awakens in *Faust* that eternal love, which will not permit the soul to remain in sin. He is filled with the idealism of love, or, as it is exprest in the present play, the 'woman's soul' of *Margaret* draws him up to heaven. And this is why *Mephistopheles's* wager is lost."

Mr. Tree has missed no spectacular suggestion furnished by Goethe, Irving, Gounod, or Boito. Says *The Standard*:

"The scenes of Hell—the Witch's Kitchen and the Brocken—are superbly horrible, and will bear no small share in the attraction the production will have for the public. The dim shadows of the tortured apes, the awful forms writhing and shrieking in agony, the gray embodiment of lost souls floating through the air, the

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nerve-tearing cackle of toneless laughter echoing through space, the mountains crumbling and the falling rocks, the deafening thunder and the flash of light—these pictures of Hades are as imaginative as they are awful, as fascinating as they are hideous. The flight of *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* through space from Earth to Hell is astonishingly well done, and goes far to realize the beautiful picture which decorates the hoardings."

The Standard, tho proceeding guardedly, still finds "some spirited and sonorous lines in the new play, passages of beauty and musical verse." It hastens to add: "But there are also strangely inadequate verbal illustrations of great ideas." Quoting further:

"The Prolog, with the rimed verse, has considerable beauty. The *Archangel Gabriel* says:

Swift, beyond understanding quite,
Circles the earth in glorious guise,
Now plunged into profoundest night,
Now sparkling into Paradise.
The ocean foams up from the deep,
And over rocks and crags is hurled,
And crags and ocean onward sweep—
On with the rapid spheres are whirled.

"There is a lyrical sweep in this, in spite of 'beyond understanding quite,' and, apart from 'his fiery brain,' there are poetry and imagination in *Mephistopheles's* invocation to Chaos:

Never! Until that hour when the Usurper,
Who wrested from my mother Night her reign,
And fevered Chaos with his blistering stars,
Shall be himself deposed, consent, and cease,
For this same light but lives by what it breeds,
A carrion offspring suckled by the sun.
And never will I cease this war with Heaven
Till the bound elements shall mutiny,
And the imprisoned thunder shall be freed,
And old tremendous blasts shall fly abroad,
And all his millions of rash fires be quenched;
And space shall be again as once it was
Ere he disturbed us with his fiery brain.
Timeless and tideless, limitless and dark!
Mother! Still crouching on the bounds of light,
With face of sea and hair of tempest, still
Huddled in huge and immemorial hate,
Behold thy son, and some dark aid extend!
So, Faust, to win this wager and thy soul,
Pass we from Heaven across the Earth to Hell.

"The description of the Hell which *Faust* shall know is striking and terrible, and there are numerous other instances in the work of fanciful conception and literary endeavor—if only rarely of full achievement."

A BABEL OF "UNIVERSAL TONGUES"

THE real demand for an international language seems to be proven by the fact that more than one hundred and fifty attempts have been made to construct one. The middle of the seventeeenth century first saw an endeavor in this direction, we are informed by a writer in the New York *Sun* (September 9), and similar activities have been carried on at intervals ever since, tho out of all these the average man can doubtless recall only having heard of Volapük and Esperanto. For the best source of information the writer of the *Sun* article refers to Dr. Albert Wild's "*Ueber Geschichte der Pasigraphie und ihre Fortschritte in der Neuzeit*" and to D. S. Choffin's "*Geschichte und Empfehlung einer allgemeinen Schriftzeichensprache*." Here, he asserts, will be found "all that is known up to the last two years of these universal languages." From information which he gleans from these sources it is said that the first of these language-makers was Sir Thomas Urquhart, the English translator of Rabelais, who published in 1653 a "*Logopandekteision*," or "an introduction to the universal language." But this author never gave the world anything more than his "introduction," which "consisted of sixty-six reasons, each clothed in the same rich verbiage that characterizes the translation of the sayings and doings of Gargantua and Pantagruel, why in the opinion of its designer it should take precedence over every other language." For, says Sir Thomas, by way of argument that he seems to have bequeathed to all his successors:

"Seven and fiftiethly, the greatest wonder of all is that of all the languages in the world it is easiest to learn; a boy of ten years old being able to attain to the knowledge thereby in three months' space because there are in it many facilitations for the memory, which no other language hath but itself."

The next of these languages bore the name of "*Ars Sigorum*" and emanated from Dalgarno in 1661. Following him were nine others who, tho the names of their systems are lacking, brought forth an art of signs between that year and 1725. Among the authors is to be seen that of the philosopher Leibnitz, whose system, published about 1670, "is what is known as a pasigraphy, that is, a language of written signs." The writer says further:

"Observing that both signs and ideas may be extended indefinitely he conceived the idea of expressing the latter by the former. But the effort for the memory was too great to insure any success to the scheme, which indeed was never carried beyond the point of suggestion by the great German thinker."

In 1765 appeared a universal language known as the "*Langue Nouvelle*," and following it fourteen other writers, principally French, exercised their invention in a like field. Up to 1817 twenty-six systems had appeared, and from that time onward the tongues come so thick and fast as to constitute a veritable Babel. The entire list presents more simplifications of the original confusion of tongues than there are tongues to be confused. We mention those dating from 1817 given by the writer as follows:

Name.	*Inventor.*	*Date.*
Solrésol	Sudre	1817
	Grosselin	1836
Communionssprache	Schipfer	1839
	Renzi	1840
	Vidal	1844
Gablenzographie	De Gablenz	1850
	Ochando	1852
	Bachmeier	1852
	Letellier	about 1852
	La Société Internationale	1856
Pantos-Dimon-Glossa	De Rudelle	1858
	De Mas	1863
	Moses Paic	1864
Universalsprache	Pirro	1868
	N. Walter	1870
New Universal Cypher Language	Anonymous	1874
Lingualumina	Dyer	1875
	Reinaux	1877
Monoglottica	Ferrari	1877
Lange Naturelle	Maident	1877
Volapük	J. M. Schleyer	1879
Weltsprache	Volk and Fuchs	1883
Blaia Zimondal	Cesare Meriggi	1884
Neo Latin	Courtonne	1885
Adjuvanto	Louis de Beaufront	1885
Pasilingua	Steiner	1885
Langue Universelle	Menet	1886
Spelin	Bauer	1886
Nal Bino	Verheggen	1886
Bopal	St. de Max	1887
Balta	Dormoy	1887
Weltsprache	Eichhorn	1887
Esperanto	L. L. Zamenhof	1887
Lingua Franca Nuova	Bernhard	1888
Kosmos	Lauda	1888
Lingua	Henderson	1888
Anglo-Franca	Henderson	1889
Myrana	Stempel	1889
Nov Latin	Rosa	1890
Mundolingue	Julius Lott	1890
	Marini	1891
Langue Catholique	Liptay	1892
Anti-Volapük	Mill	1893
Dil	Fieweger	1893
Orba	Guardiola	1893
El Mundolinco	Braakman	1894
Communia	Stempel	1894
Tal	Hoessrich	about 1894
Novilatin	Beermann	1895
Universala	Heintzeler	1895
Linguist	A French Philological Society	1896
Velparl	W. von Arnim	1896
Nuove Roman	Puchner	1897
Dilpok	Marchand	1898
Central-dialekt	Nilson	1899
Langue Bleue	Bollack	1899
Spokil	Nicolas	1900
Lingue Komun	Kurschner	1900
Zahlensprache	Hilbe	1901
Idiom Neutral	Volapükists	1902
Latinesce	Henderson	1902
Tutonish	Molee	1902
Volkerverkehrssprache	Dietrich	1902
Panroman	Molenaar	1903
Latinus Sine Flexione	Peano	1903
Perio	Talundberg	1904
Mundelingua	Hummler	1904
	Victor Hely	1905
Pankel	Max Wald	1906
Universal	Molenaar	1906
Ekselsiore	Greenwood	1906
Mondlingvo	Trischen	1907
Ido	De Beaufront	1907
Antido	Anonymous	1907
Ro	International Language Society	1908

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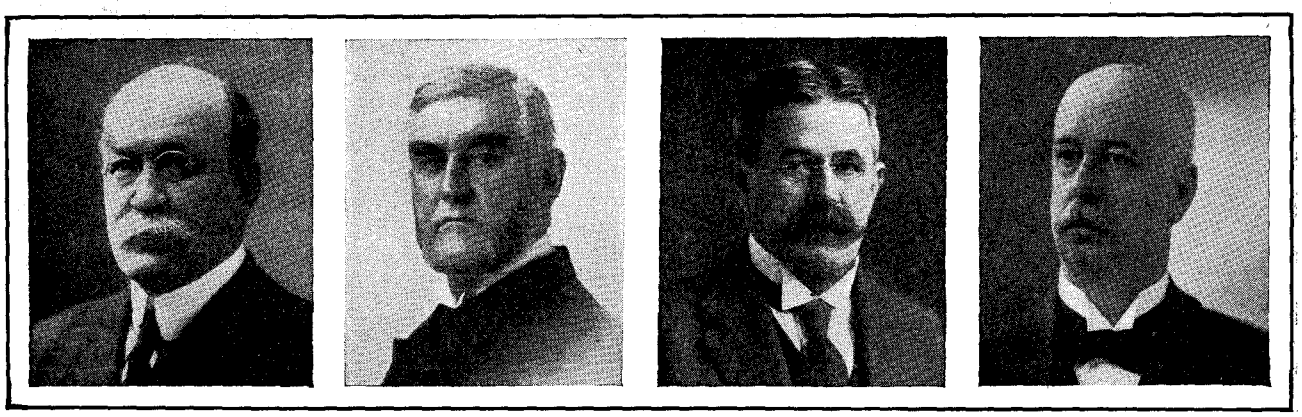

Photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. W. FINLEY, President Southern Railway.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

L. E. JOHNSON, President Norfolk & Western Railroad.

C. S. MELLIN, President New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

SIGNS OF BETTER TRADE

REPORTS in most financial, commercial, and industrial publications are in effect encouraging as to the state of business for the early autumn. *The Financial Chronicle* (Sept. 12) records that "the iron trade, strangely enough, has begun to give signs of an uplift"—a development which "comes almost as a surprize," since "it was hardly expected that the steel and iron markets would show an increase in demand until our railroad incomes had developed." *Bradstreet's* notes "a further moderate expansion in jobbing and retail trade and collections," this improvement being especially marked in Western, Pacific-Coast, and Southern centers, but "agricultural sections have done better relatively than large industrial cities in the matter of retail trade." *Dun's Review* outlines the situation as follows:

"Production of pig iron is now at a higher rate than at any previous time this year, and many hands have returned to work at textile mills, while shipping departments in all wearing-apparel houses are beginning to feel the pressure of demand for fall and winter trade. Depleted stocks in the hands of country merchants and confidence in a steady improvement in business encourage producers, altho actual contracts come forward conservatively."

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* (Sept. 12) quotes the views of three men, "each in a position which made his opinion worth listening to," as to a revival in trade. One, "the head of a banking-house with large Western connections," replied: "Nothing seems to be doing here, but all our Western clients are jubilant over the industrial recovery." Another, a dry-goods merchant, answered: "The year's trade is over, and we shall see dull times until 1909 has begun. Then things ought to pick up." The third, who is "an officer of a bank with important commercial connections throughout the country," had this to say: "There is a slow and steady recuperation going on. There will be no boom, and there should be no setback. Business men have lost heavily, and are making it up only gradually by selling at very low prices; but they are paying off their obligations with remarkable readiness, and are not discouraged."

Commenting on these views, the writer says:

"Actual figures are still those of after-panic depression. Last Wednesday the monthly report of the country's iron production was published. It showed an August output 29 per cent. above the low level of January, but 46 per cent. below August, 1907, and 39 per cent. below the same month in 1906. The $20,000,000 Associated Merchants' Company, reporting the operation of its large department-stores for the six months ending August 1, showed net earnings 25 per cent. below 1907; the H. B. Claflin Company, a few weeks earlier, had reported for the first half of the year a deficit of $7,000 below expenses, where $454,000 surplus had been earned the year before. Gross receipts of the country's railways, in the six months ending with June, decreased 16½ per cent. from the year before; in July they decreased 17½ per cent., and have run some 12 per cent. short in August.

"Does all this mean that a 'boom' is impossible this autumn? It would not be safe to answer in the affirmative, if by 'boom' is meant a brisk and continuous revival; for the salient phenomenon of the day is the lowness of stocks on hand in all branches of merchandise and commodities. But if the word means quick return to trade conditions such as those of 1906, the notion may as well be dismissed."

COMMODITY PRICES

While the prices of most commodities with which the average person is concerned have recently changed but little, the movement in prices for all commodities has been downward. On Sept. 1 the index number of *Bradstreet's* stood at $7.9051 as against $7.9328 on Aug. 1—a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent. only. As compared with October, 1907, however, "prices have receded fully 10 per cent." But, as a whole, prices have shown "a remarkable tendency to resist influences that are usually incidents of dull trade." As regards the groups of commodities which make up the total index number, the following table is presented:

	July 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1907.	Sept. 1, 1907.	Aug. 1, 1908.	Sept. 1, 1908.
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.0992	$0.1004	$0.0994
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.3255	.3395	.3335
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	1.9515	1.8878	1.9348
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1957	.1507	.1502
Hides & leather	.8250	1.1975	1.1750	1.1500	1.1800
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.8029	2.3442	2.2579
Metals	.3757	.8466	.7122	.5821	.5697
Coal and coke	.0048	.0080	.0070	.0061	.0062
Oils	.2082	.3428	.3663	.3295	.3391
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0912	.0635	.0600
Bldg. materials	.0716	.0906	.0851	.0811	.0831
Chem. & drugs	.6607	.7083	.7021	.6379	.6379
Miscellaneous	.2150	.3632	.3160	.2600	.2532
Total	$5.7019	$9.1293	$8.8297	$7.9328	$7.9051

Another table is given by *Bradstreet's* showing the rise and fall of commodity prices for the past sixteen years, as follows:

Jan. 1, 1892	$8.1382	April 1, 1907	$8.9640
July 1, 1896	5.7019	May 1, 1907	8.9356
Jan. 1, 1897	6.1164	June 1, 1907	8.9901
July 1, 1897	5.8537	July 1, 1907	9.0409
Feb. 1, 1900	8.2307	Aug. 1, 1907	8.9304
June 1, 1901	7.4181	Sept. 1, 1907	8.8297
Dec. 1, 1902	8.1413	Oct. 1, 1907	8.8506
Aug. 1, 1903	7.7473	Nov. 1, 1907	8.7468
Feb. 1, 1904	8.0973	Dec. 1, 1907	8.5246
July 1, 1904	7.6318	Jan. 1, 1908	8.2949
Mar. 1, 1905	8.0976	Feb. 1, 1908	8.1275
June 1, 1905	7.9073	Mar. 1, 1908	7.9862
Sept. 1, 1905	8.2795	April 1, 1908	8.0650
Nov. 1, 1905	8.2097	May 1, 1908	7.9629
Jan. 1, 1906	8.3289	June 1, 1908	7.7227
Mar. 1, 1906	8.2321	July 1, 1908	7.8224
June 1, 1906	8.3203	Aug. 1, 1908	7.9328
July 1, 1906	8.2835	Sept. 1, 1908	7.9051
Mar. 1, 1907	9.1293		

From this table it will be observed that the lowest prices for the period were reached in July, 1896, and the highest in March, 1907, the lowest being $5.7019, the highest $9.1293. In discussing this subject, with reference to the index numbers computed by the London *Economist*, a writer in *The Evening Post* (Sept. 12) presents some interesting comments:

"This September figure showed reduction, in the forty-seven commodities from which it is compiled, of 14 per cent. from September, 1907, and of nearly 17 per cent. from the June maximum of that year. Yet most people will ask whether cost of living, to the average man, has declined as much as that. The average man, except where he is buying less in quantity, finds household expenses very close to what they were a year ago.

"But if this is so, then what becomes of the 14-per-cent. decrease in the general average? The answer is that prices have fallen in lines of merchandise of which the average consumer purchases little, and have not fallen in lines where he buys much. At present prices, iron is 21 per cent. below last September; tin is down 20 per cent.; copper 25 per cent. But these commodities do not figure largely in monthly household-bills. Flour, however, is nearly 9 per cent. higher than a year ago this month; beef is nearly 25 per cent. higher; corn is up 31 per cent., and even oats sell only a trifle below the abnormally high price of last September.

"Even the present index number is 15 per cent. above the low-record 1,885 of June, 1897; and how the intervening enhancement of prices has been distributed may be judged by a table lately published by the German civil service, in connection with the appeal for higher pay to govern-

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ment employees. It shows the increase in prices of various articles since 1896:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Men's hats	10@15	Butter	13@36
Linen underwear	33⅓	Eggs	28
Cotton underwear	20@25	Potatoes	22
Woolen underwear	16⅔	Flour	14
Men's suits	20	Beans	43
Overcoats	25	Peas	27
Boots	10@15	Rice	16
Neckties	10@20	Millet	45
Kid gloves	28	Biscuits	17
Umbrellas	25	Beer	10
Women's hats	30	Herrings	20
Women's underwear	20@33⅓	Pepper	53
Women's dresses	50	Onions	20
Children's hats	10@25	Meat	19
Children's dresses	20@50	Books	5@10

A HALF-YEAR OF RAILROAD EARNINGS

Statistics showing the losses sustained by the railroads in net earnings for the half-year ending June 30 are given in a recent number of *The Financial Chronicle*. Statistics of gross earnings were published several weeks ago, but *The Chronicle* is able now to show with these net statements "to what extent the railroads were able to offset the tremendous losses sustained in gross by savings and economies in their expense accounts." It says:

"We have returns from 168,839 miles of road furnishing reports of expenses as well as gross earnings, and on this mileage there is a loss in gross earnings of $172,868,595. In addition we have returns covering 33,333 miles more of road, comprizing companies and systems for which it has been possible to procure only reports of gross revenues. These 33,333 miles show a further loss in gross of $24,217,196. Altogether we have an actually recorded loss in gross on 202,172 miles of road of almost $200,000,000—to be exact, $197,085,791. But large and comprehensive tho this statement is, it does not cover the entire railroad mileage of the country. About 30,000 miles of road still remain unrepresented, including a number of companies like the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which are known to have sustained at least proportionately heavy ratios of decline. We see no reason, therefore, for modifying the conclusion exprest in August that if we could have complete results for the six months, covering all the railroads in the United States, the falling off in gross earnings would aggregate between $235,000,000 and $240,000,000.

"This prodigious falling off in 1908 contrasts very strikingly with the showing in preceding periods, when for a decade there had been an almost uninterrupted expansion in earnings, year by year. For the first half of 1907, for instance, we found there had been a gain over the first six months of 1906 in the large sum of $145,000,000. In 1906 we computed that there had been an increase of $135,000,000 over 1905, and in 1905 that there had been an increase of $70,000,000 over 1904. Altogether for the ten years prior to 1908 the improvement reached the prodigious sum of $765,000,000. Now, unfortunately, all this has been changed, and we are on the down grade—at a very fast pace, too.

"The roads reporting both expenses and gross earnings comprize an aggregate of 168,839 miles, and on these there is a loss of $172,868,595, or 16.58 per cent., in gross, attended by a reduction in expenses of $109,383,693, or 14.74 per cent., leaving, therefore, a loss in net of $63,484,902. This last is equal to almost 25 per cent.—24.97 per cent. (See table below.)

"The earliest months of the year made the best comparison as far as the gross was concerned, but the poorest comparison as to net, the reason being that the roads had not yet been able to get control of their expense accounts. In the later months, when the losses in earnings became extraordinarily heavy, both in ratio and amount, a rigid policy of reduction in expenses enabled the roads to make a relatively good showing in the matter of the net. In June, for instance, the falling off in net was only 9.39 per cent."

Statistics for the month of July tell a somewhat different, or at least a less depressing, story. While all earnings for the month as far as published show large decreases in gross, the changes in net, compared with last year, indicate, says the New York *Evening Post*, "that something unusual took place." In some cases increases in net were reported; in others the decrease in net "was much smaller than would be expected from the falling off in gross." Here are the principal changes in July gross and net to date as presented by the same paper:

	Gross.	Net.
St. Paul	$468,605	—$299,420
Southern Railway	642,672	+ 405,576
Atlantic Coast Line	311,851	+ 33,848
Louisville	445,684	+ 152,768
Northern Pacific	1,453,240	— 605,363
Atchison	910,073	— 223,494
Chicago Northwest	749,263	— 169,990
Erie	666,221	— 327,339
Burlington	622,778	— 475,404
Pennsylvania	3,667,079	— 816,214

Of these ten roads, five show reductions in maintenance-of-way appropriation, while seven show reductions in maintenance of equipment. Reductions thus secured mean deteriorations, and that means "lost ground to make up." Of ways to make up this lost ground the writer knows only three—an increase in earnings, a reduction in wages, and a reduction in the dividend.

OUR CROPS

Walter J. Ballard, after a careful study of the census, has compiled a series of brief statistics as to the size of our crops and their relations to the crops of other countries. He writes from Los Angeles, but his optimistic compilation is published in the New York *Sun:*

"The United States annually produces more corn than all other countries of the world combined—2,927,000,000 out of 3,888,000,000 bushels.

"The United States annually produces more wheat than any other country in the world—634,000,000 out of 3,108,000,000 bushels.

"The United States annually exports more wheat flour than all the other countries of the world combined—15,000,000 out of 26,000,000 bushels.

"The United States annually exports more wheat, including wheat flour, than any other country in the world—146,000,000 out of 646,000,000 bushels.

"The United States annually produces more oats than any other country in the world—754,000,000 out of 3,582,000,000 bushels.

"The United States is the third largest annual producer of barley in the world, 153,000,000 bushels—only 7,000,000 bushels less than Germany, with Russia leading.

"The United States annually produces more cotton than all the other countries of the world—13,000,000 out of 20,000,000 bales, and also exports more cotton than does all the rest of the world—9,000,000 out of 13,000,000 bales.

"The United States annually exports more cottonseed oil than all the other countries of the world combined—42,000,000 out of 52,000,000 gallons.

"The United States annually produces more tobacco than any other country in the world—690,000,000 out of 2,201,000,000 pounds.

"The United States annually produces more flaxseed than any other country in the world—25,000,000 out of 87,000,000 bushels.

"The United States annually produces more hops than any other country in the world—57,000,000 out of 211,000,000 pounds.

"The United States annually exports more oilcake and oilcake-meal than any other country in the world—2,063,000,000 out of 4,913,000,000 pounds.

"The United States annually exports more rosin than all the other countries of the world—717,000,000 out of 846,000,000 pounds.

"The United States annually exports more spirits of turpentine than all the other countries of the world—16,000,000 out of 24,000,000 gallons.

"The United States has more (22,244,446) dairy cows than any other country in the world; more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,399; more swine, 57,976,361; and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573.

"Among our other great crops may be mentioned:

Potatoes, bushels	308,038,000
Hay, value	$743,000,000
Rice, pounds	529,400,000
Beets, tons	3,767,871
Beet-sugar manufactured, pounds	927,256,430
Cane-sugar, long tons	1,532,954
California fruits, flowers, wines, brandies, and vegetables	$75,000,000

The figures given by this writer presumably are neither maximums nor minimums, but in the nature of averages for recent years. Meanwhile the reports of the Department of Agriculture for Sept. 1 as to the crops of this year are to hand. While they indicate "deterioration in all crops from the conditions as given one month earlier," remarks *The Financial Chronicle*, "the falling off is strictly moderate in all cases except oats." The same paper goes into interesting details in discussing the conditions of various crops:

"The report issued made the average condition of corn 79.4, against 82.5 on Aug. 1 this year, 80.2 on Sept. 1, 1907, and a ten-year mean of 81.0. While the condition this year is only eight-tenths of a point below last year and 1.6 points lower than the ten-year average, it is much less satisfactory than in either 1906, 1905, or 1904. By comparison with 1906, when corn made its record yield, there is a drop in condition of 10.8 points; so, even making allowance for the addition to area in the interval (4.4 per cent.), no expectation of a yield approximating closely to the 2,927,000,000 of bushels then secured can be entertained. But as between 1907 and

(*Continued on page 432.*)

January 1 to June 30. (141 roads.)	1908.	1907.	Increase or Decrease	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Miles of road	168,839	167,447	+1,392	0.83
	$	$	$	
Gross earnings	863,860,965	1,036,729,560	—172,868,595	16.58
Operating expenses	632,606,894	741,990,587	—109,383,693	14.74
Net earnings	231,254,071	294,738,973	— 63,484,902	24.97

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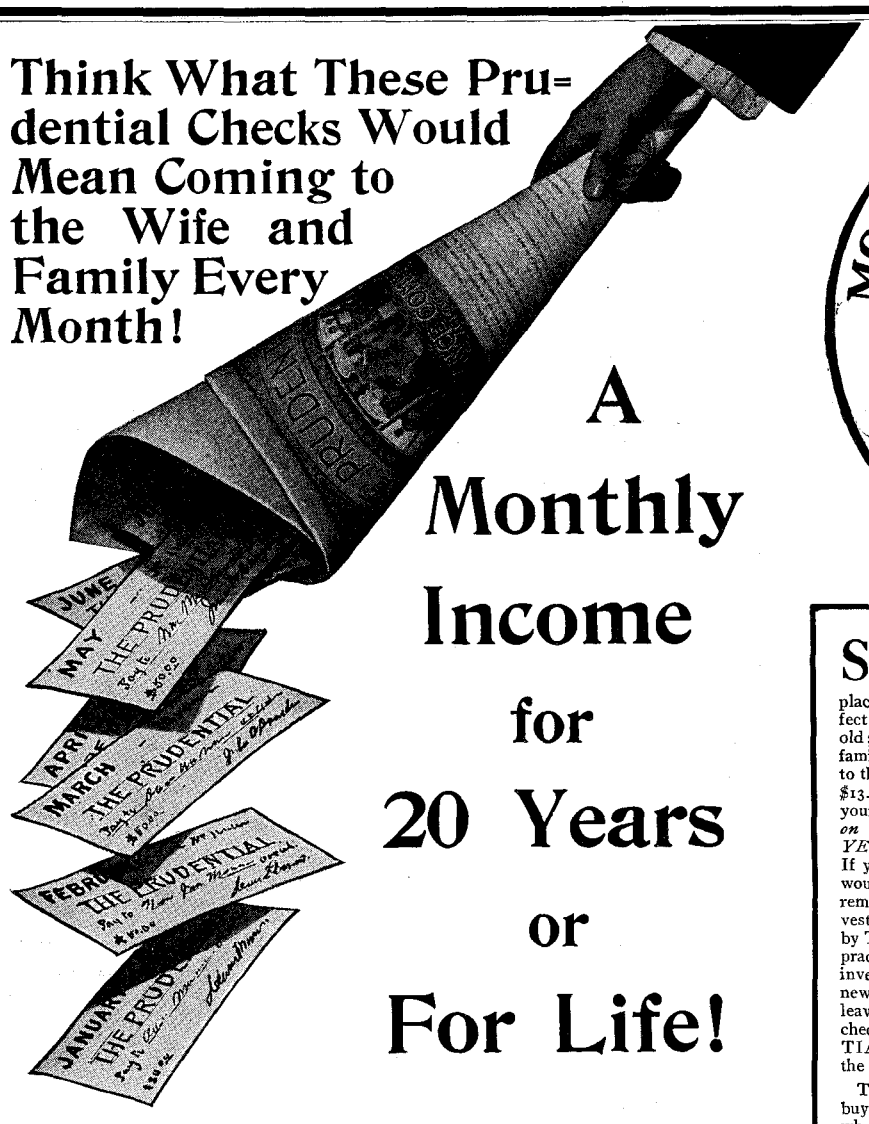

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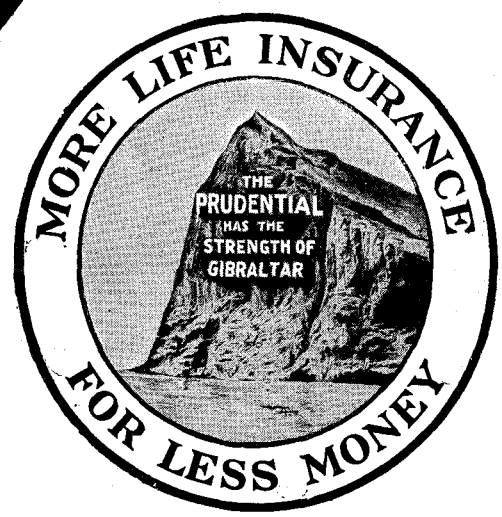

SUPPOSE your salary should permanently cease to-day by your death, what would your family do? What have you provided for them in its place? THE PRUDENTIAL has a new and perfect plan. Read this carefully. Say you are 30 years old; a monthly income of $50.00 a month for your family for 20 years after your death, or $12,000 in all to them, would cost you now only $167.35 per year, or $13.95 per month during your life. Think of what your family could do with a *check of $50.00* sent them *on the first of EVERY MONTH, EVERY YEAR for 20 years* by THE PRUDENTIAL. If your wife should die within the 20 years the money would still go to your children or other heirs for the remainder of the 20 years. Under this plan the safe Investment of your life insurance money is *guaranteed* by THE PRUDENTIAL. In other words you can practically arrange in advance *yourself* for the proper investment of your life insurance *money* through this new policy of THE PRUDENTIAL instead of leaving it for your wife or children to do. These checks will be sent each month by THE PRUDENTIAL to your heirs and THE PRUDENTIAL has the Strength of Gibraltar to guarantee the payments.

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Moreover, investment banking firms usually have representation upon the board of directors of the corporations whose Securities they may underwrite, being more or less responsible for the management and supervision of the properties. This is deemed essential in order to permanently protect the interests of clients who may purchase the securities, and gives to each individual client the feeling of assurance that his interests are at all times being properly safeguarded.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 430.)

1908 the greater area should be effective. It is, therefore, fair to assume that, with favorable future weather, a product close to 2,600,000,000 of bushels can be obtained—a nominal increase over last year.

"The average condition of spring wheat at time of harvest is given by the department as 77.6 contrasted with 80.7 on Aug. 1 this year, 77.1 when harvested in 1907, 83.4 in 1906, 87.3 in 1905, 66.2 in 1904, and a ten-year average at harvest of 77.9. The further deterioration during the month, consequently, reduces the prospective yield of spring wheat to approximately 240,000,000 bushels, which, while slightly greater than in 1907, and about on a par with 1906, shows a moderate decline from 1905. Combining the prospective spring-wheat result with the preliminary winter-wheat total of 425,940,000 bushels, as given a month ago by the department, we have an aggregate yield of this cereal of 665,000,000 bushels in 1908, which compares with 634,000,000 in 1907 and 735,000,000 in 1906. In 1901, the record year, the crop was 748,500,000 bushels.

"Oats condition, as already intimated, is reported quite materially lower Sept. 1 than a month previously, the condition when harvested being stated at 69.7, against 76.8 on Aug. 1 this year, 65.5 Sept. 1, 1907, and a ten-year average at harvest time of 80.7. Dry weather was responsible for very noticeable deterioration in some States. The outlook is much less promising than earlier in the season, being for a crop of only about 825,000,000 bushels, or moderately greater than in 1907 or 1903, but materially less than in 1900, 1902, or 1904 to 1906 inclusive.

"So far as oats go to the feeding of horses or cattle, the reduced yield is in part made up by a crop of hay in excess of anything before recorded. The department's preliminary estimate of that crop is 67,743,000 tons in 1908, against 63,677,000 tons in 1907 and 57,145,959 tons in 1906. The potato crop is another important one that, according to official sources, will make a rather poor yield this season. On Sept. 1 condition was reported at only 73.7, against 82.9 on Aug. 1, 80.2 on Sept. 1, 1907, 85.3 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 80.8. The indications, therefore, seem to be for a crop smaller than in any year since 1901."

Of the Canadian outlook *The Chronicle* reports that estimates of yield "continue well up to, or in excess of, former records." The most recent advices put the wheat crop at about 135,000,000 bushels, against 96,852,000 bushels last year. Oats are expected to reach the record total of 269,254,000 bushels, as compared with 216,615,000 bushels a year ago, while 51,690,000 bushels of barley are looked for and 8,780,000 tons of hay. Discussing in conclusion the entire world's crops, the same paper observes:

"A summing up of the world's wheat situation would seem to point to smaller contributions this year than last from Europe, Asia, and Africa, increased supplies from the United States, Canada—in fact, from North America and South America generally—and Australia, and an aggregate world's crop differing little either way from that of 1907. The world's rye crop will also, according to most reliable advices, be somewhat under that of a year ago. On the other hand, corn, oats, and barley are each expected to give greater yields than in 1907, corn and oats to the extent of 250,000,000 bushels or more. Consequently, the present outlook is for an aggregate yield of cereals in the world approximately 500,000,000 of bushels greater than in 1907, a fairly gratifying result, all things considered, but nevertheless appreciably below early expectations."

Nervous Persons Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

DEPARTMENT-STORE BANKS

Beginning about five years ago in one of the large department-stores, the institution of a savings-bank as an attachment to such stores has grown appreciably in this city and elsewhere. In these banks is provided a force of officers and clerks prepared to handle every form of banking except that of discounting notes. Special attention is paid to small accounts, even to accounts of fifty cents, interest at 4 per cent. being paid on balances. A few stores take deposits subject to check, allowing on these 3 per cent. instead of 4. All money deposited begins to draw interest from the day the deposit is made.

The influence of the department-store savings-bank, says *The United States Investor*, "has been splendid in acting as an incentive for the laboring- and middle-class people to save money." At the same time, it "acts as an incentive to spend money, as a depositor has credit according to the amount of her deposit (the patrons being mostly women), and the so-called bargains often overcome good judgment, and credits are run where purchases are entirely unnecessary."

The writer of the article learns that in one city, where two large stores operate these banks, "one store has had as high as 50,000 depositors in sums from 50 cents up to $1,000." Solicitors are employed by the stores to place small portable "banks" with customers, these banks being, once a week or once a month, collected and the money poured into the savings-bank department of the stores. By the store this money "is used for financing as much as it will of the business of the store." The cost is 3 or 4 per cent. plus the small extra cost of operating the bank. Department-store "paper" seldom is put out for less than 6 per cent. Hence the scheme is a profitable one for the store, which not only secures substantial sums of money at a saving of 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent., but "makes a good customer of every depositor." For years the financing of department-stores has been a considerable item in the banking business of large cities, the most of it being done through note-brokers. The writer explains in detail:

"Notes of these stores, in amounts ranging from $2,000 to $5,000, payable in various lengths of time to their own order, are drawn up and passed over to the broker, who places them with various banks, the majority of such paper going out to the country banks, where local demand for available money is not sufficient to take up the funds in hand. Sometimes the broker places the paper direct, but more often it goes through the large city banks who act as correspondents for the country banks."

The writer understands that this form of banking "is under no State or national supervision," which he thinks is "decidedly wrong." Regardless of whom it benefits or injures, "there is a principle at stake, and the people's money turned over to a purported savings-institution should be under as careful supervision as a regular savings-bank."

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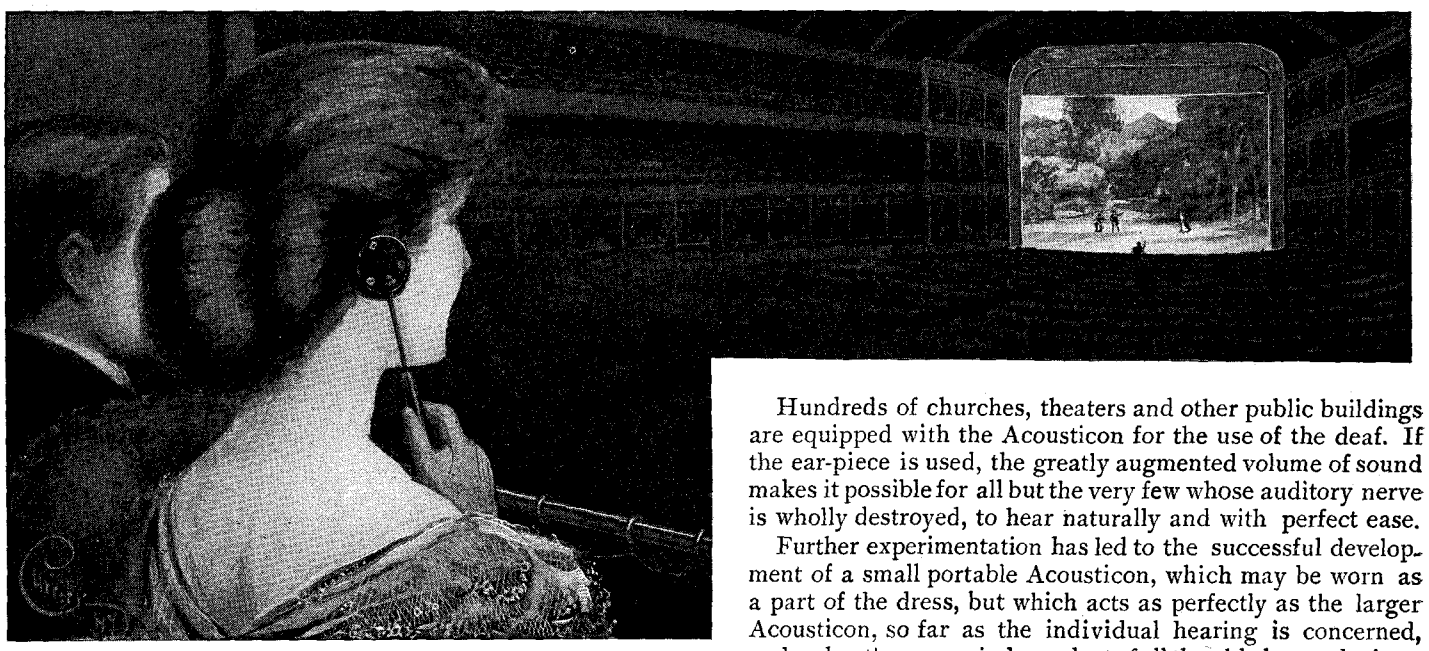

How Amplified Sound Makes the Deaf Hear

BY JOHN HARRISON

SCIENCE is accomplishing wonders nowadays. It seems to extend a helping hand to every one, either directly or indirectly, and for the greater part, the new aids to material comfort and higher civilization come through the increasing utilization of electricity. But great as have been many of the triumphs achieved, completely altering modes of living, it has yet been made evident by each new discovery that the ultimate possibilities may exceed all conception.

Looking backward to the time prior to the introduction of the telephone,—and one needs not be so very old to do that, it seems almost incredible that it was not always at command, and the only wonder is as to how we managed to get along without it.

One of its most recent developments borders on the marvelous, even in these days when the frequency of startling discoveries makes one well nigh ready to accept with complacency an accomplishment of the seemingly impossible. The invention is known as the Acousticon, and is one of the electrical marvels of the age.

What it does is not only to carry sound practically to any distance, as does the telephone, but, during the passage, the sounds are, as it were, "clarified," so that the indistinct becomes distinct, and are moreover amplified, or, figuratively speaking, "magnified" 400%; so that, at the receiving end, they are reproduced, and clearly heard, without the aid of an ear-piece. Thus, with an Acousticon installation opera being performed at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York can be simultaneously listened to by audiences at such distances as Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia; or they may hear at the same distances a sermon being preached, say, by Dr. Parkhurst, as his church is one of several hundreds now equipped with the Acousticon.

Experiments in the House and Senate, at Washington, D. C., with a view to installing the Acousticon in the new office buildings, have proven that any Senator or Congressman will be able to hear in his office all that is taking place on the floor of the Senate and House.

It will be seen that one great advantage possessed by the Acousticon is that, unlike the telephone, the transmitter does not have to be spoken into, but gathers sounds. The speaker may be twenty feet distant, and while conversing in his natural tone of voice be heard over the wire.

Hundreds of churches, theaters and other public buildings are equipped with the Acousticon for the use of the deaf. If the ear-piece is used, the greatly augmented volume of sound makes it possible for all but the very few whose auditory nerve is wholly destroyed, to hear naturally and with perfect ease.

Further experimentation has led to the successful development of a small portable Acousticon, which may be worn as a part of the dress, but which acts as perfectly as the larger Acousticon, so far as the individual hearing is concerned, and makes the wearer independent of all the old clumsy devices, such as tubes, horns, etc., which at best were very imperfect aids to hearing. Still better, the constant use of this little device has proven that the hearing is improved, and in very many instances is, in time, restored to its normal condition.

Remarkable as this may at first appear, the result is perfectly reasonable and logical.

Any muscle or ligament which is not constantly used stiffens; and, if permanently disused becomes useless. When a limb suffers from such stiffening, massage is employed, which, while increasing the circulation of the blood, acts at the same time on the muscles and ligaments much in the same way as would ordinary and natural exercise. Generally, after a while the patient is able to put the relaxed muscles once more to work, with ever-increasing vigor, until the cure is complete. That is the way with the Acousticon. Normally the auditory nerve responds to every sound wave. With the deaf it fails to respond, gets out of the habit of working, and finally gives up the attempt altogether. Stirring it to renewed action by increasing the volume of each sound to such a degree that it has to respond, is literally acoustic-massage, and the effect is very similar to that of the manual massage of a stiffened limb.

The portable Acousticon consists of three parts: a minute battery, which is carried in the pocket, a small ornamental transmitter, which gathers the sounds, and an inconspicuous ear-piece. The hands being at perfect liberty, the former sufferer is to all practical intents at once restored to the same freedom of action and ability to take an active part in the daily business and concerns of life as those whose hearing is unaffected.

We would suggest that any who are afflicted with deafness should write to Mr. K. M. Turner, 1267 Broadway, New York City, who would willingly send fuller particulars than space will permit here.

Of course the Acousticon, having passed the experimental stages, is now a commercial proposition, but those interested in its manufacture state that they prefer not to sell in the few instances where, after ample and thorough test, failure to hear proves that the auditory nerve is quite destroyed; as any such instance would bring unwarranted discredit on this very remarkable device. In such cases the Acousticon can be returned and the trial costs absolutely nothing.

However, fully 90 per cent. of deaf persons, thanks to this scientific discovery, will rejoice to know that there exists practical means whereby they may hear as well as formerly.

The sudden awakening of a lost sense is akin to reincarnation—it is the restoration of a birthright, and the re-establishment of equality with one's fellow men, after suffering from the cruel disparity produced by affliction.

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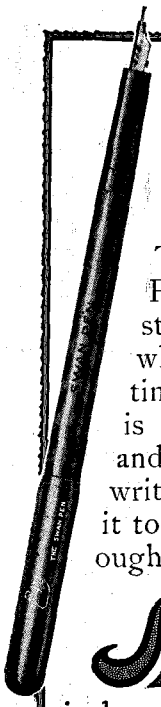

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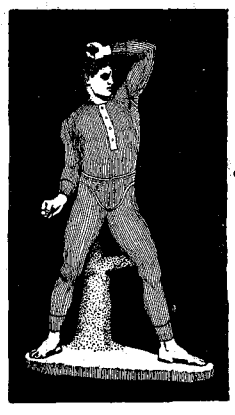

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CURRENT POETRY

To Eli and Sibyl Jones.

An Unpublished Poem.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[I have never seen this poem of Whittier's in print. It was written on the occasion of the sailing of the Quaker missionaries Eli and Sibyl Jones, who had charge in Palestine of schools endowed by the Society of Friends.—SAMUEL T. PICKARD.]

As one who watches from the land
The lifeboat go to seek and save,
And, all too weak to lend a hand,
Sends his faint cheer across the wave—

So, powerless at my hearth to-day,
Unmeet your holy work to share,
I can but speed you on your way,
Dear friends, with my unworthy prayer.

Go, angel-guided, duty-sent;
Our thoughts go with you o'er the foam;
Where'er you pitch your pilgrim tent
Our hearts shall be, and make it home.

And we will watch (if as He wills
Who ordereth all things well) your ways
Where Zion lifts her olive hills,
And Jordan ripples with His praise.

Oh! blest to teach where Jesus taught,
And walk with Him Gennesaret's strand;
But whereso'er His work is wrought,
Dear hearts, shall be your Holy Land.

AMESBURY, MASS.

—*The Independent* (September 3).

The Upper Room.

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

In my house of life is an Upper Room,
A small and garnished place;
And there I dreamed in the mist-gray gloom,
And I looked my soul in the face.
(*O Upper Room with your dreams where I*
Let my friends, unwept, go passing by!)

Once Love tried the door, and a child's voice came—
I heard it through my prayers—
But the door was barred when they called my name,
And the steps went down the stairs.
(*And yesterday at the door I found*
A toy and a rose trampled on the ground.)

And my prayers were heard, for with toil my house
Has grown, tho empty, great;
And from my Upper Room I see
Crowds gathered around my gate.
(*From my Upper Room with its dreams where I*
Let the loveless years go passing by.)

I have fought my fight. Hark, they bring the prize
—I have won; I have won the race!
But I sit and I dare not lift my eyes
To look my soul in the face.
(*For yesterday at the door I found*
A toy and a rose trampled on the ground.)

—*Success Magazine* (October).

PERSONAL

The New Roosevelt.—The psychology of Theodore Roosevelt contemplating retirement from office is necessarily radically different from that of Theodore Roosevelt twirling the big stick, which the country has been used to for some time. A glimpse of this psychological transition is afforded by a letter printed in the September *American Magazine*, written by one who recently visited the President and found him in a new mood. The letter runs as follows:

We didn't get to a discussion of his plans until very late—nearly midnight. For the first time in my experience of meeting him (President Roosevelt) he seemed tired. He said several times: "Well, I'm through now. I've done my work." His chief idea seemed to be that he wanted to get away—out of the country. "I want to get away so that when the new Administration comes in, my opinion will not be asked nor my advice sought. If I talk, people will say that I am interfering where I have no

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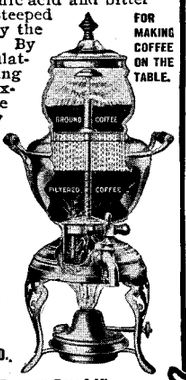

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APPEAL TO THE MOTHER OF THE BABE

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born. 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $2.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

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right to interfere. If I refuse to talk, they will say that my silence is disapproval. The best thing I can do is to go entirely away for a year of more—out of reach of everything here; and that is what I am going to do." He said it was the last thing he would care to do: to repeat Grant's adventure. He had had enough of public affairs; he wanted to be alone and quiet.

He said he would like to meet William of Germany if he could do it man to man, but he could not think of attempting the ceremonies incidental to a formal meeting. The thing that attracted him most in Europe was the invitations of the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria to go hunting with them. He said he would like to see how they did it in the old countries of Europe, but he felt that he could not do this without attracting too much attention. He had concluded, therefore, to go to the wilds of Africa, a thing he had really long wanted to do, and to hunt big game. He would sail as soon after March 4 as possible, going from here to Italy, there transhipping for the Suez and Italian East Africa. Here he would take the railroad which runs inland and jump from the end of it into the wilderness. His son Kermit will go with him, and, as I gathered, no one else, save perhaps a secretary. He said he was looking forward to the recreation of the voyage and to getting acquainted with his son. "All that country beyond Italy," he said, "will be new to us both, and I look for great pleasure in seeing it with a boy's eyes. Kermit will have his book of poetry and I'll have my hunting-books. We shall have a great time!" . . . .

I have never seen him in a more *human* mood; nor have I ever been more imprest with his bigness and breadth. Once when he said, "Well, I'm through," I suggested that the people might not be through with him, that four years hence they might be clamoring for him more insistently than they are to-day.

"No," he said, with a curious finality, a sort of sadness, a note which I never before heard him strike, "revolutions don't go backward. New issues are coming up. I see them. People are going to discuss economic questions more and more: the tariff, currency, banks. They are hard questions, and I am not deeply interested in them; my problems are moral problems, and my teaching has been plain morality."

He is certainly a very extraordinary character—about the greatest of our time. He has the curious flashes of genius, in which he sees himself truly—more truly than any one else does. And I believe more than

AFRAID TO EAT

Girl Starving on Ill-Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences.

"I had suffered from indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress and if I may use the expression 'it filled the bill.'

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. Today I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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MRS. WM. J. WOOD, "The Cambridge," Pittsburg, Pa., writes:

"The Suit you made for me has just been received. It fits me perfectly and I am highly pleased with it. I feel that I never want to get a Suit any other way than from the 'National', it saves so much trouble about fittings and other dress-making annoyances.
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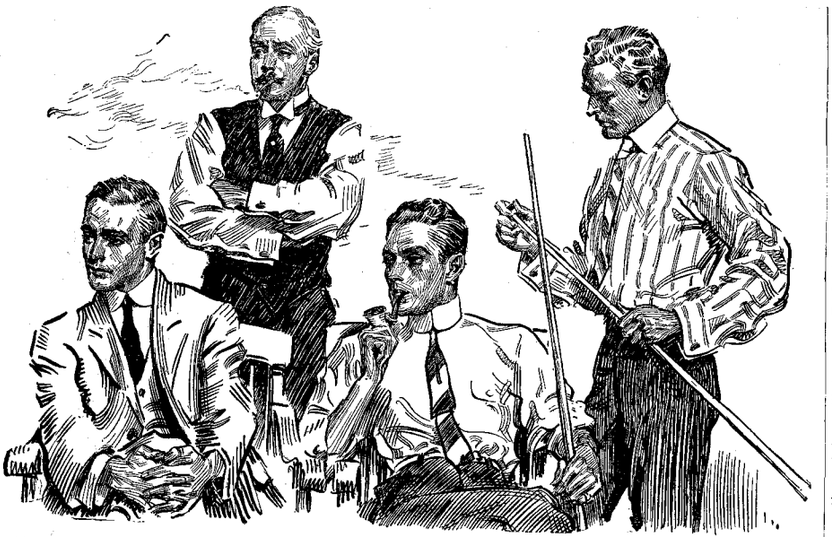

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ever before that he put aside a third-term nomination, which he could have had at the turn of his hand, from the highest conception of his moral obligations. I know, from my talk with him last winter, that he was tempted almost to the point of yielding, that the pressure had been tremendous (far more than any ordinary man could have resisted), but that he has asked himself simply, "What is right in this matter?"—and the thing he thought right he has done.

Beecher's Unitarian Umbrella.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Cleveland, O., tells the following story which had been related to him by a relative of Mr. Beecher over twenty years ago:

Among the financial friends of the great preacher was one old broker in New York—an aggressive Unitarian, which sect he often said bore "the trademark of honesty." One day he met Mr. Beecher hurrying toward Wall Street ferry to avoid the downpour of a sudden rain-storm.

"Take my umbrella," said the broker. "I don't need it; the coming bus takes me to my door."

At the ferry Mr. Beecher met a lady, a prominent church-worker of a sister church, who, having no umbrella, was lamenting her inability to reach her car safely. The urbane preacher forced the umbrella upon her as he said: "I will be out your way to-morrow and will call and get it."

Two hours later as Mr. Beecher was sitting in the old arm-chair in his study the door-bell rang and when he responded to the call a boy hurriedly presented him with an umbrella, together with an unsealed note, which read:

"Dear Mr. Beecher: My husband, Mr. M., demands that I return the umbrella you so kindly loaned me at once, and join him in saying that under the circumstances the pleasure of an anticipated call is unregretted. Upon opening the umbrella you will become more fully advised of our united action."

The great expounder of truth and honesty was horrified when upon opening the umbrella he discovered a pasted slip upon which was written in a bold round hand, "Stolen by some Presbyterian thief!"

The Marvelous Memory of Spofford.—The late Ainsworth R. Spofford, for many years librarian of Congress, without doubt knew more about books than any other man of his time. Brusk-mannered and book-absorbed scholar tho he was, his vast store of miscellaneous information was at the service of every one, and he will be missed by many a Congressman for whom he has unraveled parliamentary kinks, solved political problems, or furnished facts for important speeches. He had a memory which was simply amazing. Says the *New York Sun:*

He not only knew books, but he knew their contents. It was worth while to see the tall, loose-jointed old man with the swarthy skin of an Indian engaged in "reading" a book. What the average man gets out of a book by careful reading Spofford absorbed by skimming.

When the Library of Congress was still in the Capitol you would come upon the librarian standing in some dim, out-of-the-way book-heaped aisle, with four or five ponderous books under his arms and another opened before him. He would be quite unconscious of what was happening around him while occupied with the job of extracting the meat from the book before his eyes.

He would turn the pages over rapidly, picking out the facts as the crab-man picks out the meat and often muttering to himself as he fluttered the pages. He'd go through the book to the last page, including addenda and errata, and then he'd fling it into one of the heaps of books in the aisle and "eat up," as the

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library employees used to term it, one of the other books under his arm.

Not a word could be got out of him, even if the man waiting to address him were a haughty United States Senator, until he'd quite finished skimming the books he held closely gript under his arms, "for fear they'd get away from him," as was said by the men under him. Then, the last book gobbled up, in a way of speaking, he'd emerge from a sort of daze and step back to the world of affairs again.

Everything that his mind absorbed by this skimming process stuck there. This was proved hundreds of times by marveling friends of the librarian, who could not see how anybody could get the heart out of a book by riffling over the pages in that manner.

Every time they tested him they found that he knew the contents of the book he had merely skimmed as thoroughly as if he'd spent a laborious week in reading it. Not only that, he'd even remember the number of the page on which a certain fact or figure, selected for the purpose of trying him out, was presented.

It made no difference whether the volume were a book of philosophy or a book of statistics, Spofford got the in'ards out of it by his skimming method as thoroughly as the reader who pondered the book for days. Even more astonishing, he could and did quote long passages, some of them in foreign languages, from books that he glanced over in this way.

Once, when Tom Reed was Speaker of the House, he went to see Spofford about something, and found him skimming over the pages of a new three-volume "Life and Letters" of Charles James Fox. The Speaker had to return without an answer to his questions or even a look of recognition. Reed made a careful note of the work he had seen Spofford absorbing on that occasion, and he got the book and read it himself with considerable care. Two years later he walked in upon Spofford, accompanied by some friends from Maine, one day and said to him:

"Spofford, I'm interested in this Fox fellow, the English premier, you know. Tremendous gambler, wasn't he? Where can I get some facts about his gambling? Was his gambling exaggerated?" and a slue of questions of similar import.

Spofford named, offhand, the biography of Fox

"THE PALE GIRL"

Did Not Know Coffee Was The Cause.

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time, but the drug—caffeine—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation and the reaction is to cause more chilliness.

There is a hot, wholesome drink which a Dak. girl found after a time makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says:

"Having lived for five years in N. Dak., I have used considerable coffee owing to the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly, suffered from indigestion and had no 'life' in me.

"I was known as 'the pale girl' and people thought I was just weakly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well. Took medicine but it never seemed to do any good.

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought coffee was harming us and we would quit, only to begin again, although we thought it was the same as poison to us.

"Then we got some Postum. Well, the effect was really wonderful. My complexion is clear now, headache gone, and I have a great deal of energy I had never known while drinking coffee.

"I haven't been troubled with indigestion since using Postum, am not nervous and need no medicine. We have a little girl and boy who both love Postum and thrive on it and Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

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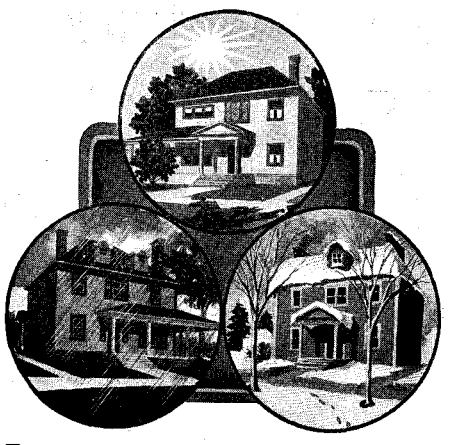

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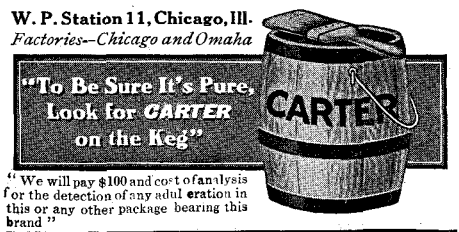

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that Reed had himself seen the librarian skimming two years before, in which the matter of Fox's gambling habits was dwelt upon exhaustively. Then he summarized, in about four or five hundred words, the gist of what the biography had set forth as to Fox's gambling habits, giving the amounts of great sums that Fox was said in that work to have won or lost at hazard on certain occasions.

Reed and his friends listened attentively, and when they returned to the Speaker's room Reed sent for the biography of Fox. He turned to the part of it which dealt with Fox's gambling methods and showed his visitors that every fact and figure that had been quoted by the librarian in his short summary was exact to a dot.

Once the late Sen. George Vest, of Missouri, got into a discussion with a Southern friend as to the production of cotton in the South immediately before and immediately after the Civil War. The discussion took place in the Senator's rooms, and he had no books of reference from which to ascertain the desired facts.

"I'll call up Spofford and ask him; he'll know," said the Senator, and he went to the telephone and got the librarian on the wire.

"See here, Spofford," said Senator Vest through the phone, "there's a crazy man down here at my place who pretends to know something about cotton, but he doesn't know any more about cotton figures than I do about the wool production of the Falkland Islands. What I want to know is this: How much cotton did this country produce in the year 1859 and in the year 1869?"

Spofford named the two amounts in bales without leaving the phone. Not only that, but he named the numbers of bales exported each year and the number of bales kept at home for domestic consumption.

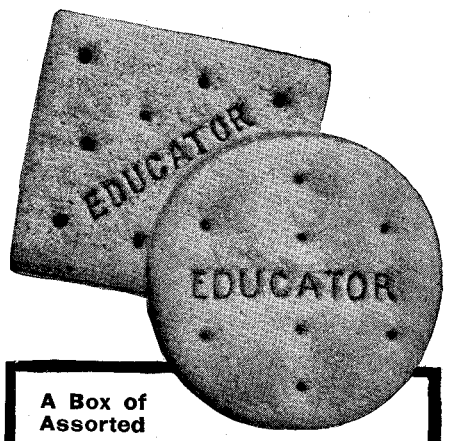
"I don't know what we're going to do up at the Capitol when that old boy dies," said Senator Vest, hanging up the receiver. "All the same, I'm going to check him up on this," and he made a note of the figures Spofford had given him.

On the following day, when he went to the Capitol, Senator Vest looked into a book of reference and found that the cotton figures Spofford had given him in that offhand fashion over the phone were correct to a bale.

Glimpses of Abdul Hamid.—It was the delight of Harun-al-Raschid to wander about his capital in disguise and mingle freely with his people; Abdul Hamid is whirled through the streets of Constantinople in a steel carriage with a shirt of mail under his coat. Harun-al-Raschid loved to surprize those who came to his notice, by promoting them to high office; those who become too prominent in these latter days are liable to take a quick trip to their future reward. Of the scores of descriptions of the Sultan's habits that are filling the newspapers and magazines we select the following from *T. Ps'. Weekly* (London), the first written by an ex-attaché of the Turkish War Office, the others from Miss Elliott's "Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople":

Crouching at the back of a victoria—he never rides in a closed carriage, fearing not to be able to get out quick enough in case of an accident—the raised hood of which conceals a steel shield between the outside leather and the cloth lining, the Sultan, with his two magnificent horses at full gallop, passes like the wind, surrounded by a living fortress of aides-de-camp and courtiers, who hide him almost completely from the gaze of the crowd. The luxury and beauty of the carriages and liveries, the glittering uniforms of the horsemen acting as escort, form a striking contrast with the look of consternation imprest on the face of the unwilling pilgrim. Bent double, his shoulders sloping, his consumptive body buried in the loose folds of a long dark overcoat, his thin face of a pallor that even his rouge can not entirely conceal, his enormous red fez pulled down over his eyes, his long hooked nose, his badly dyed beard, lantern-shaped jaws, and somber glances, uneasy and fugitive, which his piercing eyes cast ceaselessly around him, the Sultan is that day particularly repellent-looking, and of neither imposing nor royal demeanor. . . . . ,

Abdul Hamid is a nervous man. Ever since the tragic death of his uncle he has obstinately refused to move from the small kiosk or palazzetto called Yildiz, about three miles from the city, on the Euro-



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pean range of hills bordering the Bosporus. The way to Yildiz lies through the draggle-tailed streets of Pera, into comparative country. After going up and down hill at a breakneck gallop, the outline of a palace kiosk, modern and small, reveals itself, rising out of a cincture of dark groves. This is Yildiz Kiosk, where lives the Commander of the Faithful. It is not a palace at all, but originally was a summer villa. The park, which is well wooded, is spacious, with grassy slopes, diversified with other kiosks, also shaded with groves descending to a quay on the Bosporus. It has most charming views over land and sea, Europe and Asia. Near at hand is the broad channel of the deep blue Bosporus, with its frieze of white palaces, steamers, caiques, and vessels with sails set gilding by every instant. . . . . .

The Sultan is an early riser, and from the moment that he completes his religious prayers and ablutions, which are followed by a cup of coffee, he begins smoking cigarets for the rest of the day. At 10 A.M. he receives the reports of his ministers, works alone or with his secretaries till one, when he eats; then he drives in the grounds, or floats in a gilded caique on a lake for a couple of hours, never leaving the park at Yildiz, except to go to the mosque, after which he returns to preside at the Council of State or to receive ambassadors or ministers. His dinner is at sunset, when the national pillaf of rice and sweets is served with sherbet and ices. After this he betakes himself to the selamlik to receive pashas and generals of high rank, such as Osman Ghazi, or oftener he disappears into the harem to pass the evening hours with wives, mother, and children.

The Sultan is the most wretched, pinched-up little sovereign I ever saw. A most unhappy-looking man, of dark complexion, with a look of absolute terror in his large Eastern eyes. People say he is nervous, and no wonder, considering the fate of his predecessor. Yet this is to be regretted, for if he could surmount these fears, his would be an agreeable and refined countenance, eminently Asiatic in type, and with a certain charm of expression. All I can say is that his eyes haunted me for days, as of one gazing at some unknown horror. So emaciated and unnatural is his appearance that were he a European we should pronounce him in a swift decline. I hear that his greatest friend and favorite is his physician. And no wonder, for he must need his constant care, considering the life he leads. How all the fabled state of the Oriental potentate palls before such a lesson in royal misery! The poorest beggar in his dominion is happier than he!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Where the Letter Faileth.—One can have too much, even of a good thing. According to Mr. Rafferty in the Washington *Star*, the phonetic impulse of the day needs to be restrained. The gentleman in question regarded a city building with interest.

"Dolan," said he, "what does them letters, 'MDCCCXCVII,' mean?"

"They mean eighteen hundred and ninety-seven."

"Dolan," came the query, after a thoughtful pause, "don't yez think they're overdoin' this spellin' reform a bit?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Wise Choice.—SHE—"Frankly, now, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do?"

HE—"I'd take the million. Then *you* would be easy."—*Life.*

Useful Place.—FREDDIE—"Say, wouldn't you like to have three eyes?"

GEORGE—"Yes."

FREDDIE—"Where'd you have the other eye?"

GEORGE—"I'd have it in the back of my head."

FREDDIE—"You would? I wouldn't."

GEORGE—"Where would *you* have your other eye?"

FREDDIE—"Why, I'd have it in the end of my thumb, so I could poke it through a knothole in the fence and see the ball game for nothin'."—*The Delineator.*

Did He Mean It?—"Waiter, get me a newspaper so I can hide my yawns; this concert is so stupid."

"Yes, miss; I'll bring the largest I can find."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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Following His Lead.—MOTHER—"What! Fighting again? Such a black eye! If you'd only follow the lead of the minister's little boy—"

TOMMY—"Aw, I did try ter follow his lead, but he led again wid his left an' dat's where he biffed me."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Big Bathtub.—The tides run swiftly out in the Bay of Fundy.

A summer urchin, witnessing the phenomenon for the first time, yelled shrilly: "Ma, look quick! Some one has pulled the plug out of the ocean."—*Washington Herald.*

How She Got It.—A little girl was sent by her mother to the grocery store with a jug for a quart of vinegar.

"But, mama," said the little one, "I can't say that word!"

"But you must try," said the mother, "for I must have vinegar, and there's no one else to send."

So the little girl went with the jug, and, as she reached the counter of the store, she pulled the cork out of the jug with a pop, swung the jug on the counter with a thud, and said to the astonished clerk:

"There! Smell of that and give me a quart!"—*Mother's Magazine.*

The Longest Lesson.—"It takes a baby mos' two years to learn to talk," said Uncle Eben, "an' den it takes de res' of its lifetime to learn to keep f'um talkin' too much."—*Washington Star.*

By the Sad Sea Waves.—The thin, pale man in the large bathing suit, standing knee-deep in the water, sighed.

"Why," asked his friend, "are you so sad?"

"Alas!" he answered, "the sea is the grave of my first wife."

The friend's lips curled superciliously.

"But you are married again," he murmured.

"Yes," said he, "and my second wife won't go near the water."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Carpenter's Serenade.

A lath! I quite a door you, dear;
I've hallways loved your laughter.
Oh, window you intend to grant
The wish my hopes are rafter?

When first I sawyer smile 'twas plane
I wood re-joice to marry;
Oh, let us to the joiner's hie
Nor longer shingle tarry!

And now that I have axed you, dear,
Plumb, square, and on the level
(I've always wanted 2-by-4),
Don't spile hope's happy revel.

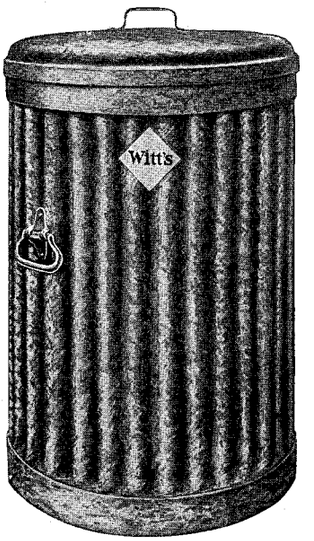
The cornice is waving, Peggy, dear,
The gables all are ringing;
Why let me pine?—for, oh, you know
I'm sawdust when I'm singing!

—*Saturday Evening Post.*

All in the Game.—"Austin, before I punish you, tell me why you were making so much noise," demanded Mr. Wyss.

"I was just playin' automobile, pa," sobbed the youngster.

"Keep on playing," suggested Mr. Wyss. "Turn turtle."—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*



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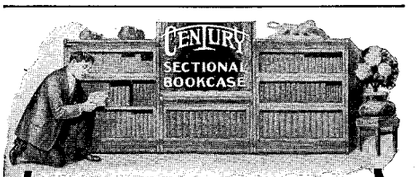

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Words that Were Better Unwritten.—A schoolgirl was required to write an essay of two hundred and fifty words about a motor-car. She submitted the following:

"My uncle bought a motor-car. He was riding in the country when it busted up a hill. I guess this is about fifty words. The other two hundred are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but they are not fit for publication."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Tasty Mouthful.—MISTRESS—"Did the mustard plaster do you any good, Bridget?"

MAID—"Yes; but, begorry, mum, ut do bite the tongue!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

His Point of View.—"How often does the trolley run past your house?" asked a tourist of a farmer.

"Waal, they run by so frequent and often that I can't keep no track of 'em, but I jedge the last one passed here two hours ago."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Light of the Home.—MR. RICH—"I suppose you find that a baby brightens up the house?"

MR. BENEDICT—"Yes; we burn nightly twice the gas we used to."—*Answers.*

Useful Doggie.—A lady who kept a little curly poodle lost her pet, and called on the police to find it. The next day one of the force came with the dog, very wet and dirty.

The lady was overjoyed, and asked a number of silly questions—among others:

"Where did you find my dear darling?"

"Why, ma'am," said the officer, "a fellow had him on a pole and was washing windows with him."—*Tit-Bits.*

Maybe.—"Why is it that so many American girls want to marry penniless foreign noblemen?"

"Perhaps because the Bible teaches them that 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.'"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Magnanimous Bridget.—"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offer, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw the policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him—" "Oh, shure, that's all right, ma'am. Oi'm not jealous."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A La Mode.—"What's that curious-looking charm you are wearing on your watch-chain?"

"That is our new coat-of-arms—chauffeur rampant, policeman couchant, justice of the peace expectant."—*Montreal Standard.*

She Was First.—A woman slipt a dime into her glove on her left hand. She would be at the subway in a moment and the dime so placed would facilitate matters. As she passed the foot of the bridge extension by the City Hall the ring of a coin as it struck the pavement reached her ears. She saw a dime rolling at her feet.

A fat man, subway bound, also heard and saw it. Both stopt to pick it up. She was first. His hand only fanned the dust from the sidewalk.

"I beg your pardon," he said as he straightened up, rather red in the face.

"Not at all," she said. "I thank you for your courtesy." Then she hurried down the stairs.

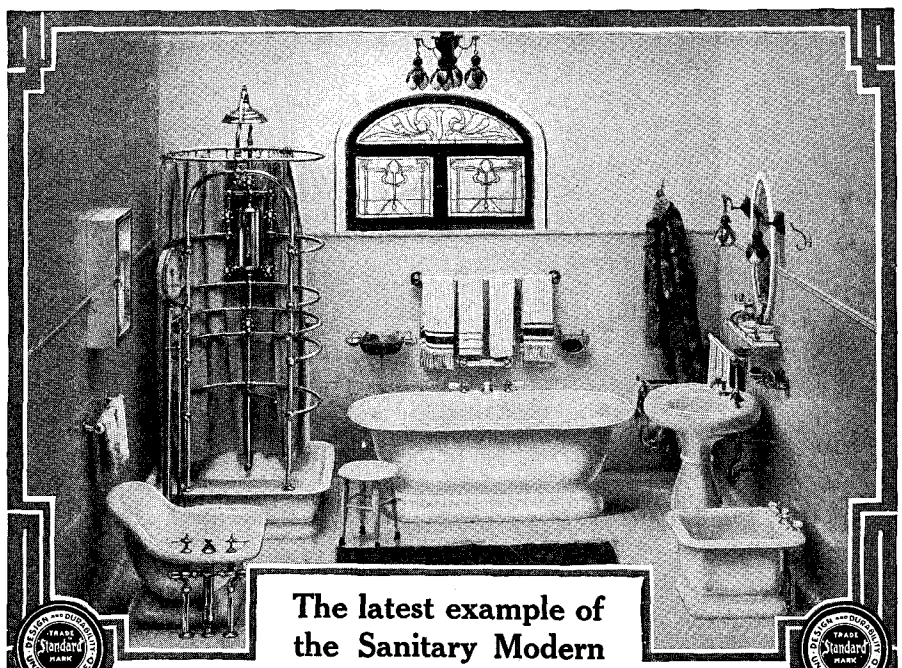
Seated in an express train, her gloved hand involuntarily went up to her hair. A dime dropt in her lap. Then she understood.

Outside, the fat man slowly closed his mouth. Then he hit Broadway in a northerly direction.—*New York Globe.*

Congratulations Wanted.—On entering his club one evening not long ago a young Philadelphian was accosted by a friend, who exclaimed:

"Why, Charley, you are positively beaming! What's up?"

"I'm in the greatest luck imaginable," responded the other. "You know, I've been hanging about a pretty Yonkers girl for almost a year. During all this time she would never admit that she loved me; she would only say that she respected me. But now, old chap, congratulate me, for last night she confest that she respected me no longer—that she loved me!"—*Lippincott's.*



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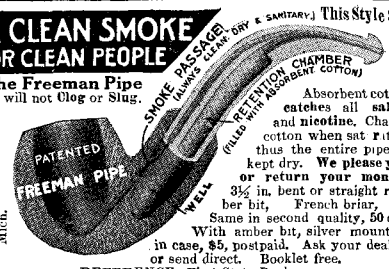

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Felicitous.—An Iowa man says that, shortly after the election of a Governor of that State some years ago, the Governor paid an official visit to the State prison, in the course of which he was ushered into the chapel where the convicts were assembled in a body.

Before the Governor could realize what was going on, the chaplain had presented him to the company, with the remark that he would doubtless have something to say.

"But, my dear sir," whispered the startled Governor, "I haven't anything to say, and I couldn't say it if I had! You know what a wretched speaker I am!"

The chaplain could only reply, "I beg your pardon, sir, for being so premature, but as I have committed you so decidedly, I see no way out of it, and feel confident that you will not mind addressing a few remarks to the men."

Whereupon, with a sigh of apprehension, the Governor delivered himself as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen!— No, no, I don't mean that—gentlemen and fellow citizens! No, I don't exactly mean that either—but—but—well, men and fellow prisoners, I can't make a speech; I—I don't know how to make a speech—and so—so—well, about all I can say is, that—that I'm very glad to see so many of you here!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Latest Inventions.—Professor Lancaster, the distinguished scientist, in addressing his classes one day said that, while he would like to believe that all scientists were impeccable, he was forced by a dream he had experienced to doubt their universal goodness.

In this dream the professor had been carried to the gate of the lower regions, which, he was surprized to find, was made of highly polished marble. Everything within reminded him of a well-appointed club, even to the refreshment which might be obtained at small tables in cosy corners. He resorted to one of these and was promptly served by a dusky attendant who inquired softly, "Ice, sir?"

"Where in the nether world do you get the ice?" said the professor.

"There are many scientific gentlemen here, sir," was the reply.—*The Canadian Courier.*

Too Great a Risk.—RECTOR—"Why don't you try to make a man of your husband, Mrs. English?"

MRS. ENGLISH—"Wot's the use? If I made a man o' 'im 'e 'd get a divorce."—*Brooklyn Life.*

When Charm Meets Charm.—MR. BLACK—"I done hab my rabbit's foot erlong, but she gimme de mahble heaht jes' same."

MR. JONES—"Mebbe she done hab her rabbit's foot erlong, too."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Two of a Kind.—The marble clock in the dining-room had just announced in mellow tones the hour of three A.M., when the wife of the plumber nudged him and whispered nervously:

"Horace! there's a burglar in the house!"

"There is, hey?" answered the husband, now thoroughly awake. "I'll see about him."

With cunning stealth he got out of bed and tip-toed out of the room. For ten minutes no sound broke the awful stillness; then the house shook with a crash. There was a century of silence. Then a chair fell, the front door slammed and a heavy bundle thumped down the front stairs and into the street.

The terrified wife fainted, to be brought back to consciousness by the voice of her husband.

"It's all right, dear; I threw him out," he chuckled, as he turned on the light. "But the scoundrel had only four dollars and thirty cents on his clothes."—*Judge.*

In Blissful Ignorance.—A ganger on one of our large lines of railway has a keen Gaelic wit. One warm afternoon, while walking along the line, he found one of his men placidly sleeping on the embankment. The "boss" looked disgustedly at the delinquent for a full minute and then remarked:

"Slape on, ye lazy spalpeen, slape on, fur as long as you slape you've got a job, but when you wake up you ain't got none."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Progress and Retrogression.—"America is the land of opportunity," said the patriotic citizen. "Think of the men who have attained greatness from humble beginnings."

"Yes," answered the European, who had been reading investigation reports; "but think also of the men who have attained humility from great beginnings."—*Washington Star.*

Father and Son.—"I tell you, sir," thundered old Gailey, "if it wasn't for me you'd be the most forlorn and disreputable creature in this neighborhood."

"True for you, pop," retorted young Gailey, "I won't be able to claim first honors until you die."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Close Quarters.—The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient:

The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the book-shelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient.—*Youth's Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 11.—Tolstoy's birthday is celebrated in all parts of Russia.

Gregori, who fired two shots at Dreyfus in Paris last June, is acquitted by a jury.

September 12.—November 14 is fixt as the date of the Cuban presidential election.

The Danish Cabinet resigns as the result of a financial scandal.

The epidemic of Asiatic cholera in St. Petersburg is reported to be reaching grave proportions.

The Shah's forces fight their way to Tabriz, but are driven out by the rebels.

The Gross dirigible balloon, at Berlin, makes a flight of thirteen hours.

September 13.—Socialists attack a Catholic procession in Budapest.

September 14.—The Young-Egypt party organizes at Geneva, and calls for parliamentary government in Egypt and the withdrawal of British troops.

Sven Hedin reaches Simla after long explorations and valuable discoveries in Tibet.

The officers of the American fleet are royally welcomed at Albany, West Australia.

September 15.—The St. Petersburg police arrest eighty-five persons and seize bombs and explosives intended for a new campaign of terror.

The *Parseval* air-ship flies eleven and one-quarter hours in Germany.

September 17.—The Interparliamentary Union meets in Berlin to advance the cause of peace and international arbitration.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

September 12.—Orville Wright flies 1 hour, 14 minutes, and 24 seconds in his aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va.

September 14.—Fatal railroad wrecks occur in Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama.

September 17.—The Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer falls from a height of seventy-five feet, seriously injuring Orville Wright, and killing Lieutenant Selfridge, his companion.

POLITICAL.

September 11.—John Temple Graves is notified at Atlanta of his nomination for Vice-President by the Independence party.

Speaker Cannon, in a speech at Danville, Ill., replies to his critics.

September 12.—Secretary Straus and G. V. Powderly are commissioned to win the labor vote for Taft.

September 13.—President Roosevelt makes public a letter strongly indorsing Mr. Taft.

September 14.—B. M. Fernald (Rep.) is elected Governor of Maine.

September 15.—Governor Hughes is renominated by the New York Republican State Convention.

The Delaware Democrats nominate Dr. R. G. Paynter for Governor.

September 16.—The New York Democrats nominate Lieutenant-Governor Chanler for Governor.

September 17.—The New Hampshire Republicans nominate Henry B. Quinby for Governor.

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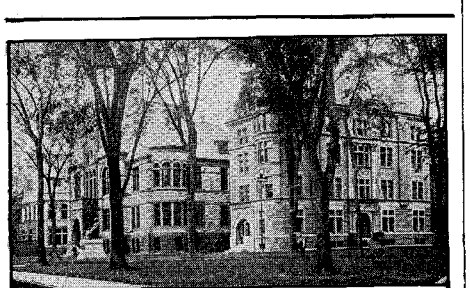

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"L. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"Which is grammatically the correct expression, 'the sun shines *bright*' or 'the sun shines *brightly*'?"

In addition to his question our correspondent offers arguments for and against each expression too long to be printed at length here. The gist of them will be found in our reply. The STANDARD DICTIONARY designates the word *bright* (adverb), as "poetical or archaic." The same authority says, under the word "purity," "Violations of purity in usage include . . . archaisms." From this it is clear that "bright" as an adverb is not permissible literary English except in poetry. The next point to be determined is whether "bright" is an adjective expressing quality, or whether it should be "brightly," an adverb expressing manner. Under "Examples of Faulty Diction" in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 2366, col. 1, we find: "Adjectives and adverbs. . . . Special perplexity arises in connection with certain verbs such as *appear, feel,* and *look,* that are *sometimes used as active verbs* and *sometimes as substantive verbs* (approaching equivalence to the verb *to be*). In the former sense these verbs take the *adverb,* in the latter the *adjective;* as, 'The ship appeared [came into view] *suddenly;*' 'The decision appears [apparently is] *unjust;*' 'She looked [glanced] *shyly* at him;' 'She looked [had the appearance of *being,* or *was*] *shy.*'" "L. S." cites several cases *in poetry* in which the adjective is used after the word "shine." On this point let us cite Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 542, obs. 11: "*In prose the use of adjectives for adverbs is improper; but in poetry an adjective relating to the noun or pronoun* is sometimes elegantly used instead of an adverb qualifying the verb or participle; as, '*Gradual* sinks the breeze into a perfect calm.' 'As on he walks *graceful.*' . . . 'The shattered clouds *tumultuous* rove.' . . . The adverb, though not always required in poetry, is specially requisite in prose." To justify the use of the adjective in the sentence "The sun shines *bright,*" "L. S." cites the example "How does the sand *feel?* It feels [*i.e.,* "seems to the touch" or "appears to be"] *soft.*" But, if the two sentences be analyzed, a radical difference will be found in them. Sand itself can not feel. The sun itself can, and certainly does, shine. "Feel" as used in the sentence given above is a substantive verb (approaching equivalence to the verb *to be*), whereas "shine," as used above, is an active verb meaning "to emit light; give light; beam; glow; as, the stars *shine* in the sky." But "L. S.," commenting on this use of the *adjective* points out that it is not confined to poetry, and cites as example, "It is blowing *hard;*" "The sea runs *high.*" But "hard" and "high," in the senses used here, are *not* adjectives, but are *adverbs. Hard* (adv.) is defined "with much continued energy; forcibly; violently; as, it rains or blows hard," and *high* (adv.), "in a high manner; to a great altitude."

It is claimed also that it is as incorrect to say "the sun shines *brightly*" as to say "the stone feels hardly" or "honey tastes sweetly," but in this claim the facts that a stone can not itself feel and that honey can not itself taste are entirely ignored, while the fact is that *the sun can and does shine.* Shakespeare wrote in "The Merchant of Venice" (act v., sc. 1), "The moon shines *bright;*" Thomas Hood wrote ("Dream of Eugene Aram") "*Pleasantly* shone the setting sun over the town of Lynn"; and Longfellow ("Evangeline"), "*Pleasantly* rose next morn the sun on the village of Grand-Pré." Elsewhere, in the same poem, also: "*Bright* rose the sun next day." "L. S." claims that the sun is an inanimate body (that is, a body destitute of animal life), and that, therefore, it can not act. If one admit this to be so, then no inanimate body can *act* in any sense of that word, or, by implication, none can be the subject of an active verb—a conclusion so manifestly untrue that it is not necessary to refute it. Rivers will continue to flow; clouds will continue to fly; lightning will continue to flash, and waves will continue to break upon the shore, notwithstanding the fact that they are of themselves destitute of animate life.

To summarize: The sentence "the sun shines *bright,*" if used as *poetry,* is correct English; if used as prose it is incorrect, and the word *brightly* should be substituted for it. *Brightly* is correct in poetry or prose.

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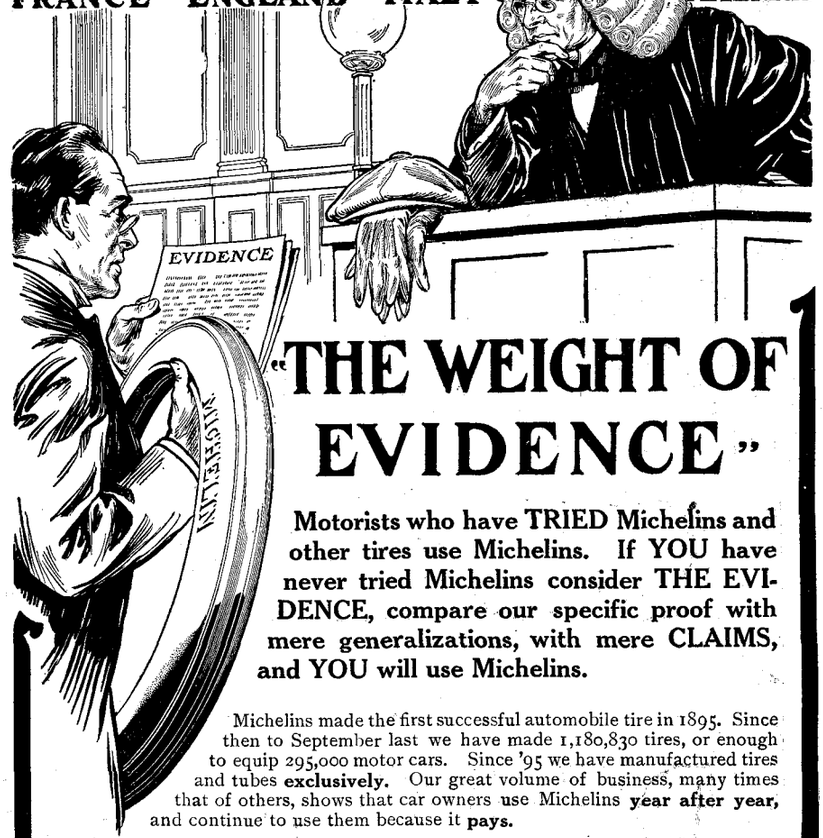

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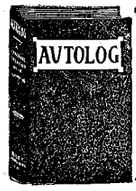

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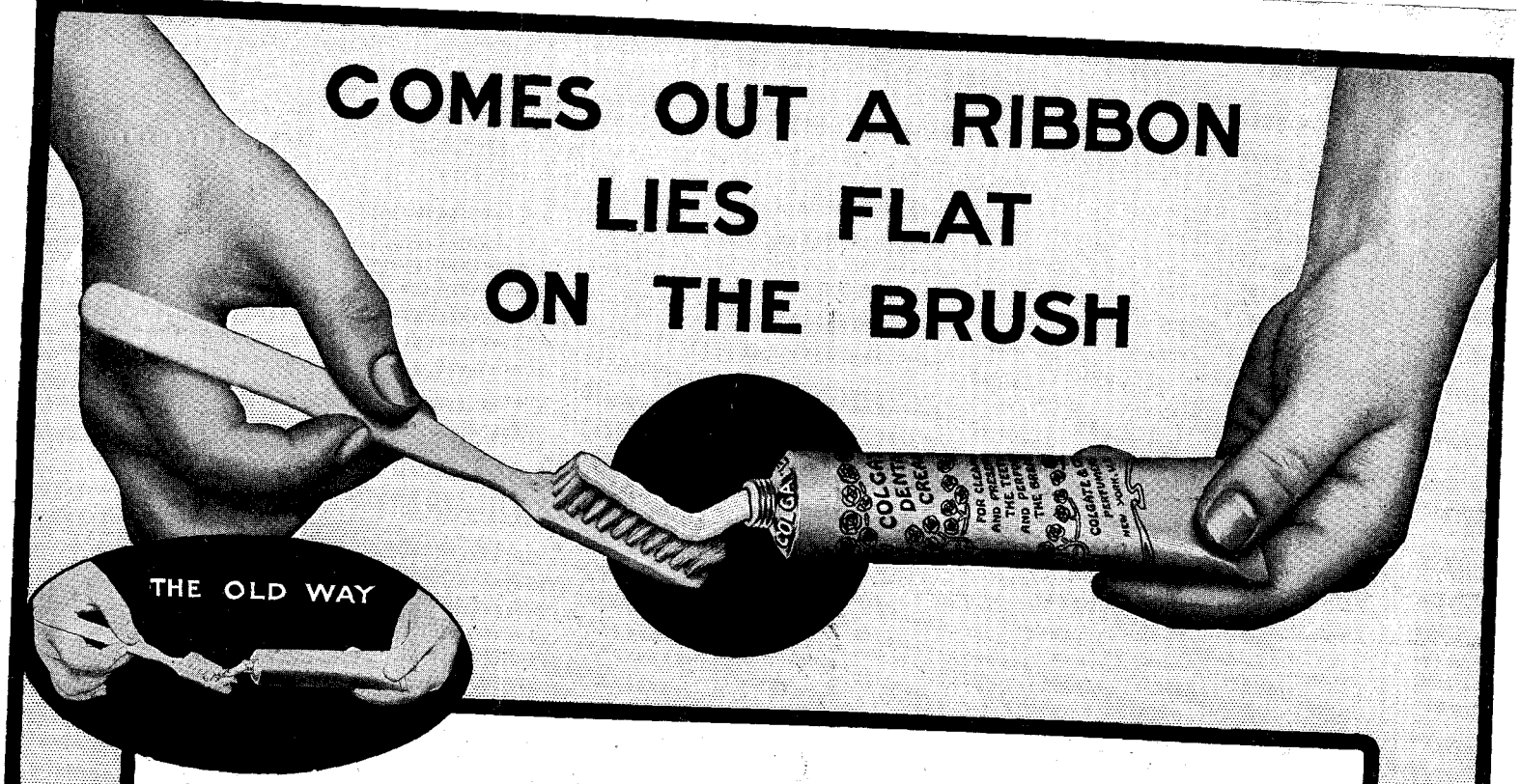

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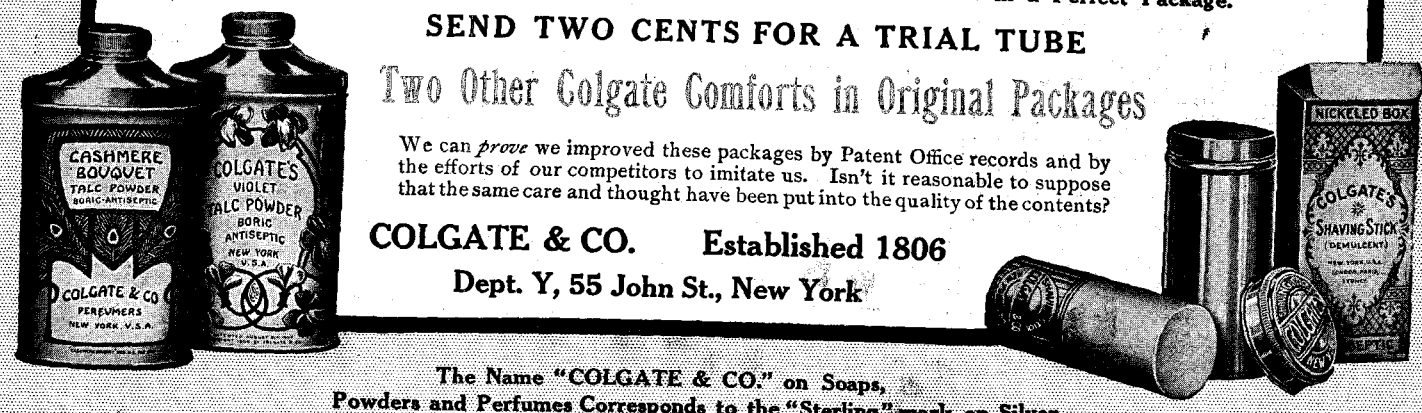

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